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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

The Egerton Papers. A Collection of Public and Private Documents, chiefly Illustrative of the Times of Elizabeth and James I., from the Original Manuscripts, the Property of the Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P. President of the Camden Society. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. London, 1840. Printed for the Camden Society.

To have a single volume worth the year's subscription is what is not wanted—a feather in the cap of the Camden Society. It has published nothing yet that will not contribute to a very select and delightful antiquarian library; and when we put the whole together—why, we congratulate ourselves heartily on being members, and having these works on such easy terms. We say so, because we have heard literary friends say, when other associations of the same kind* (with differences as regarded the different old treasures they would restore to light, such as ballad poetry and the drama, border antiquities, historical documents, family correspondences, &c.), there will soon be as many societies as buyers of books; but when we see that, by combination, every one of these new bodies issues, yearly, interesting and valuable publications at a very moderate price to their own subscribers, it seems to us that no literary man can do a wiser thing than belong to as many of them as he can, in order to form a peculiarly pleasant, and so far exclusive, library at an expense he would pay for a single work of no great merit among his ordinary purchases in collecting.

Be this as it may, with Percy's and Camden's, &c., Mr. Collier has fallen into a rich field, and full of pasture, among *The Egerton Papers*. They seem to be stored with abundant important materials, and the single volume before us is a valuable sample of their national interest. Queen Elizabeth's Lord Keeper, and James the First's Lord Chancellor Egerton, was a lawyer, and the muniments preserved in his repositories necessarily partake much of the legal character; and though they are often more dry than the usual intercommunications of ministers and high officers upon general subjects, they not only possess some curious records of that description, but among their official data others which throw a light upon public events hitherto very imperfectly appreciated. The history of the *Papers* is thus given by Mr. Collier, the able editor of this series:—

"Little need be said by way of preface to the following collection of public and private documents. By permission of Lord Francis Egerton, President of the Camden Society, they have been transcribed from a great body of miscellaneous original manuscripts preserved at Bridgewater House, accumulated by his lordship's ancestor, who, while Sir Thomas Egerton, was Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth, and who, having been created in the first instance Baron Ellesmere, and subsequently Viscount Brackley, filled the office of Lord Chancellor of England during considerably more than half the reign of James I. * * *

* The Percy, for example, already flourishing into the completion of its 500 subscribers, though only four of its monthly publications have appeared.—*Ed. L. G.*

"*The Egerton Papers* go back to a period considerably anterior to the date when Lord Ellesmere (for he is best known by that title) occupied any public situation: he was not appointed solicitor-general until 1581, whereas some of the documents in the ensuing series are not far from a century older, and they are brought down, in tolerably unbroken succession, nearly to the date of the death of his lordship in 1617."

In our illustrative selection from this voluminous mass we shall be guided by the wish to choose such instances as bear upon points of common interest, and exhibit pictures of celebrated men, or the manners of the age; and we commence with a remarkable paper respecting "*Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou*."

Mr. Collier thus introduces it:—

"The match between Elizabeth and the Duke of Alençon was first proposed when the French prince was about seventeen, and the queen not far from forty. The project was entertained in 1571-2, and a French alliance was not abandoned for many years. In 1579, Anjou visited England privately (Alençon having been elevated to that dukedom in 1576, although, as the subsequent document shews, he was still known in England by his former title); and in Murdin's State Papers, 319, *et seq.*, may be seen a variety of official documents on the subject. It seems from the following that the Earl of Sussex had written a special letter to her majesty, the original of which has not been preserved, but the following abstract of it is entirely in the handwriting of Sir Walter Mildmay, who took a deep interest in the question, and was importantly concerned in the discussions with Bacherville and Simier. It is to be observed that the letter of the Earl of Sussex to the Queen was dated in August 1578, when Bacherville was in England, and prior to any of the documents printed by Murdin. Camden mentions the Earl of Sussex as one of those directly instructed to treat with Simier. —*Vide 'Annals' in Kennett, 463.*

"Fr. Marriage with Mons'. D'Alanson, the French King's brother and heyre apparent. —Notes taken owt of a letter from the E. of Sussex, xxvijth Auguste, 1578, to the Q. Matie.

"*Comodyties which he saith will follow.*—

1. Alliance with the house of Fraunce, and the partie there by the Protestantes, so as the Fr. K. neither will nor shalbe liable to annoy the Q. 2. The Q. and hir husband shall protect the Protestantes in Fr. from proces. 3. The avoyding of practises, seditions, by competition or otherwise abroad or at home, by French assurance of the Q. person. 4. The Q., with the help of hir husband, shall constrain the K. of Spayne to make reasonable peace with the Low Countreys, with preservation of his right and their libertyes, which wilbe suerty to the Q. and great honour. 5. The Q. may have, for more securitye of this, some marytyme partes, to be kept at the K. of Sp. charge, and hir husband some frontier townes, in like sort, for some nombre of yeres, untill the peax be established. And thereby free from perilles by Spayne. 6. If the Q. like not this course, then she and her husband to joyne

and to possesse all the Low Countreys, and so anex them to England, yf she have a child by hym: if not, than to devyde the hole between Engl. and Fr.; but, in his opynion, the first is the better course. 7. The establishing the realme by children, and the avoyding of cyvill warres, to the Q. suretye and hir fame, with discharge of conscience before God, &c. So as, briefly, by the marriage the Q. shall give lawe to Fr., Spayne, the Low Countreys, England, Scotland, and in effect to all Christendome. She shall settle her state surely at home. She shalbe strongly guarded abroad. In estimation over all the world. To have a husband, as a servant and a defender of hir causes present. Like to have a child that shalbe feared, to be a revenger of hir injuries, and to settle her kingdom. She shalbe like a serpent in the sight of the devill, and as a dove in the sight of the good. She shalbe the peax maker over all Christendom. Hir fame shall excede all princes that ever were in Europe. And God shall blesse hir as his owne chosen vessel in this world and in the next. With the commodities that shall come by hir marriage,

"*The incommodities that are objected.*—1. The Q. mislike of marriage, which might brede discontented liffe hereafter. 2. The difficultie in hir choyse to content hir. 3. The danger that a French prince might, by degrees, usurpe the state. 4. The danger if he sholdbe K. of Fr., than he to reside there and the Q. here, and so after, &c. 5. If the Q. have but one son, than England shold fall as a province to Fr., and so to be ruled by a Viceroy, him selfe never the greatest. 6. The difficultie of religion. 7. The charge to the realme for mayntenance of that husband. 8. The general mislike that Engl. must have of straungers government. 9. The danger of the Q. person, if that husband shold fraudulently seek hir first, to possesse by treason on other after.

"*Answerses which he maketh to the Objections.*—The ij first he leaveth to the Q. herself to judge as hir heart will direct hir. The iij is a perill that must have long tyme to frame, and can never be except the Q. and the States be bereft of all sense, a perill in talke but not in dede, as in the K. of Sp. were seen. The iiijth, if it shold happen, yet the Q. and he must come together, as K. Php. and Q. Marye did. To the vth, if yt shold come to passe, and the child born in Engl., than it wilbe honor, and no perill, if he be K. of Fr. and Engl., as heretofore hath been, as he saith. To the vjth, no danger, for the exercise of his religion shold be private to hym self and to a few of his nation. He shall accompany the Q. to hirs; and this, he saith, can be no perill to the Q. nor her realme, but is only a quarrell piked by thadversaries of hir mariage, as hath been shaden by proffe. The vijth shall bring gayne rather than losse, his patrymonye being so great. Example K. Philip. The viijth utterly untrew, for the realme is to be governed only by Engl. Example K. Philip; and so the people have no cause to feare, but be farr from all danger. The ixth inferreth a reasonable dealing not to be thought in a Christian pryncce.

"Touching the alienating the Low Countreys to the French.

"*Incommodities.*—1. Suertie to Engl. to have France and the basse contries in the handes of ij princes: the bringing of them all to Fr., an ille perill to Engl. 2. The encrease of the Fr. force both by land and sea. 3. Greate daunger to all Europe by the to greatnes of France. 4. The perilles, in perticler to the Q., by the Fr. mayntenance of competition, popery, and other factions at home, and withdrawing of Engl. from hir dewties. 5. The disturbing of the traffique of Engl. and neyghbours at their willes. 6. The stoppe of vent of the inward commodities, and mutynyng of the people who shall lack work. 7. Bringing of the realme into a perpetuall servitude, or worse, which no one commoditie can recom-pence.

"Touching the joyninge of Mounsieur with Don John against thies contries.

"*Incommodities.*—1. Either the tyrannising over thies contries by the Spaniards, that will bring many perilles aforesaid; or ells the Q. to make himself thording the warre for their defence, which, as he thinketh, she cannot endure, &c. The only remedy is a peax betwene the K. of Sp. and the States, such as may be sure, which he findeth difficult. If that cannot be, than he seeth not but that the States must cast them selves into the defence of the Q., or the French, wherupon dependeth the perilles aforesaid."

Our next relates to a

"Grant to Sir Walter Raleigh.

"[From what follows we gather that All Soules' College, Oxford, had granted to Queen Elizabeth leases of Stolney and Newland, which she subsequently conferred upon Sir Walter Raleigh or his appointee. Raleigh having 'bargained' with two persons for Stolney, requests, in the subsequent letter, the passing of the assignment to them. At this date (April, 1583) Sir Walter was accustomed to spell his name in a different manner to that which he employed afterwards (Vide 'Bridgewater Catalogue,' p. 248), but even later in life he was by no means uniform, judging from the few autographs that remain of him. The circumstance alluded to below is not adverted to by his biographers.]

"To my worshipfull frende Mr. Egerton, Esquier, Solycyter to her Highnes.

"Mr. Solycyter, yt hathe pleased her Ma^{tie} to bestowe the leases of Stolney and Newland, lately graunted vnto her from Al-Solne Colledge in Oxon, vpon me or any other that I shall agree withall. And for that of late I have bargained with Willm Touse and Clemente Stupney for the lease of Stolney, I ame to request you that the assignement maye passe by your good helpe from her Ma^{tie} to them, they payenge all fees and chardges thereto belonging. And soe with hartie thanks for many other courtesies, I byd you farewell: from the Courte, the xth of Aprile, 1583.

"Your very lovinge frende to comande,

"W. RAULEY."

On the next page we find the following:—

"*Licence to Sport.*—[Lord Ellesmere appears in early life to have been fond of the sports of the field, and the annexed 'Warrant' to the Lord Paget's keepers in Staffordshire affords evidence of this propensity. His biographers do not appear to have been in possession of any information tending to such a conclusion. He was also to be supplied with 'summer or winter deer' at any time, on directing his letters to the keepers.

"Indorsed 'The L. Pagettes Warraunt.]"

"These are to will and comande you, and every of you, that whensoever my verie

good frend Mr. Thomas Egerton, Esquier, hir Ma^{ties} Solycitour Generall, shall come into any my parkes in Staffordshier within your severall chardges, that you attend upon him and make him the best sporte that youe maie, geving him free libertie to hunt and kill within the same parkes at his pleasure. And, likewise, whensoever he shall dyrect his letters to youe, or anie of youe, for the having off anie somer or wynter deare, that youe deliver the same unto such persons as he shall appointe, takinge care thatt he be verie well served theroff. And these letters shalbe a suffycient warrant, from tyme to tyme, to youe and euerie of youe in this behalfe. Fare youe well. From Draiton, this xxiiijth off Maie, 1583.

"Yo^r. ma^r."

"J. PAGET.

"To Richard Sneade, keper of my parke at Beaudesert. Willm Crispe, keper of my parke att Seney. And to John Godwin, keper of my great parke att Bromley Pagett. And to every of them, and in their absence, to the depute and deputies, and to euerie of them."

As a picture of the times we take—

"*Dean Nowell's Lawsuit.*—[The subsequent letter is printed (though not quite accurately) in Churton's 'Life of Nowell,' App. 426; but the 'Casus,' as Lord Ellesmere calls it, to which it relates, and which is here subjoined, is not found there. The letter is wholly in Nowell's hand-writing, and the 'Casus' is indorsed by him, 'Betwene the Deane of Pawles and Mr. Faryngton:' it is also corrected in several places by him. It is not usual now for counsel to give an opinion unless the case be sent through a solicitor.]

"Indorsed by Lord Ellesmere, 'From Mr. Deane of Powles—Casus.'

"To the right worshopfull Mr. Thomas Egerton, Esquire, principall Solicitor to the Queenes Ma^{tie}, my speciall good frende.

"Right worshopfull, I am verie hartely to pray you to be of my counsell in a matier the effecte wherof is contenyed in the articles inclosed. For I doe feare that the covetousnes of a tenant in pluckinge down and buyldynge for hys gayne wyll toorne me to greate losse: by whose offence I woote not howe muche may be demaunded of myn exequutors for delapidations. Also, wheras Mr. Kempe, one of my lorde chancellors gent^l, became bounden unto me for my Lorde byshoppe of London in iij^l, which bounde I thinke is forfeited by my said L. byshoppe's defalte, myght it please your worshyppe also to be of counsell with me agaynst my saide L. Byshoppe, who hath sundrie wayes injured me, rather than agaynst Mr. Kempe, whom my L. ought to save harmlesse: I shall be much bounden unto your worshyppe, unto whom I am bolde to sende a poore token, for the antiquite rather then for the value of the same. And so ceasyng further to trouble your worshyppe, I commend the same vnto the moste protection of all-mightie Godde. 7 Julij, 1590.

"Yo^r Worshyppe to my

"little habilitie

"ALEXANDER NOWELL."

[*"The following is the inclosure."*

"One howse in Carter Lane in London joynynge close to the Deane of Pawles howse by one common walle, was freelie letten without takyng of any fyne by the Deane of Pawles to a scholar in the Universite of Cambridge, beinge hys kynsman, towards the mayntenance of hym at his studie, the rente beinge v^l iij^s. iiij^d. The sayd scholar parted with the sayd lease to one James Walton, a kynsman of hys, for the somme of x^l. The

sayd James Walton parted with the sayd lease to one James Readfearne, for the somme of xx^l. The said lease was made over by the said Readfearne to one James Farrington for a greate somme of money, as is reported. The said Farrington converted firste a parte of the said tenemente, next joynynge unto the said Deane of Pawles howse by one common walle, and close to the cheeke poste of the said Deanes back gate, into a taverne: at the which the Deanes back gate the resorters unto the said taverne doo usuallie unloade them selves of all their drinke taken in the said taverne. Out of the which taverne, often after xi of the clocke in the night, outcries, filthye and blasphemous words are hearde by suche servantes of the Deane as doo lye neare unto yt. And for that the said tenemente was inclosed with a mayne stone walle, beinge part of the bounders of the Churchyarde of Pawles, granted by the Kinges of Englande unto the Deane and Chapte of the same, it is covenanted in the said lease that the tenante, his executors, administrators and assigns at their owne prope costes and charges, all the said tenemente with the appurtenances shall mainteyne in all manner of reparations, as well in greate tymber, stone and leade, as in all other thinges necessarie: which mention of stone was speciallie made for the sayvage of the sayd mayne stone walle, beinge the bounder of the churchyarde. Whiche clause notwithstanding, the said Farrington hath cleane taken downe and caried awaye all the stone of the saide mayne walle, which was twoe foote and three inches thicke, and above tenne foote highe, and in lengthe above one hundrethe and fortie foote: notwithstandinge he was forbidden by the sayd Deanes servantes, and by the Deane hym selfe put in remembrance of the said covenant. By the takynge awaye of the which walle, beinge part of the bounders of the churchyarde, the said Deane may be charged for delapidations by hys successor, to the undoynge of his executors. And whereas even at this presente greate offences are taken with such as convert one tenemente into many small tenementes, the said Farrington hath notwithstandinge, besides the foresaid taverne, made viij other smale tenementes, buylded with smale tymber, lathe, and some with soe many doores into; and besides the open doore to the taverne, a privie doore is made to the same. Soe that wheras before there was but twoe doores in the mayne stone walle, one for the inne, and an other for the stable, now there be eleven doores to those most weake walles, to the greate daunger of the sayd Deane and his howse, beinge severed from that multitude of entrees and weake buildings only by one lowe bricke walle, over the which any man may easilie passe."

The following are interesting and characteristic:—

"*Death of the Lord Keeper's Son.*

"[The following is an exceedingly characteristic letter from Lord Essex to Lord Ellesmere, on the death of his eldest son, Thomas Egerton, who accompanied the earl into Ireland, in March 1599. The loss of so promising a young soldier, and so dear a friend, no doubt, contributed not a little to the disgust Lord Essex seems, at this period, to have felt towards the country.]

"To the right honorable my very good L., the L. Keeper of the greatt scale of England.

"What can you receive from a cursed cuntry but unfortunate newes? what can be my stile (whom heaven and earth are agreed to make a stranger), butt a stile of mourning? nott for my self that I smart, for I wold I had in my

hart the sorrow of all my frende, butt I mounne thatt my destiny is to over live my dearest frendes. Of yur losse, yt is nether good for me to write, nor you to reede; but I protest I fealt myself sensibly dismembered when I lost my frend. Shew your strength in lyfe. Lett me, yf yt be Gods will, shew yt in taking leave of the world and hasting after my frends. Butt I will live and dy.'

"From y^r Lp's any man living,
"Essex."

"Arbrachan, this last of August.

"Letter of Condolence.

"[The subsequent letter must have been sent to Lord Ellesmere very soon after the distressing news of the death of his son had reached him. It is to be observed that, although the body of the letter is written by Sir Robert Cecil, the superscription is in the hand-writing of Lord Bacon. It is possible that he had something to do with the composition of it, and some of the expressions resemble others in his 'Essays,' printed not long before.]

Indorsed by Lord Ellesmere, 'Mr. Secretarye.'
'To the right hon^{ble} my very good Lord, the L. Keeper of the greatt seal of England.

"My good L. Discretion hath overruled my affectionate desire to have visited you er this time, knowing that the sight of frends do rather revive than suspend sorrowes. But, my L. I doubt not but your wisdom will abridge the time in which griefs are remedied, and your experience of the world make you compatible with these accidents, which are comon and unavoidable. It is not therefore (beyond Natures tribute, which flesh and blood can not withold in some proportion), fitt for your place and your person to mourn when the blow is past, and not to be prevented, and the arm that strook it powerfull and not contented if it be repined at; especially when he that made him hath him, and lent him you so long, till he had don honour to his country and to his howse. I pray your Lp's, therefore, pay those debts in which the expectation and experience of your moderation in all things have tyed you more then others (that are compounded of humours and passions), and thogh this stile of mine be full of weaknes in respect of other your wiser frends, yet let my affection make, by these defects, from whom you may build surely to receive all effects of an honest man, and one that in this request, and all other, will yeld you the just accompt of him that hath vowed himself unfainedly

"Your Lp's. trew fr. to com.,
"RO. CECYL."

There is a singular record of the Rokeby family, on the death of Ralph Rokeby of Lincoln's Inn; but we can only find room for a few items of his funeral expenses:—

	£.	s.	d.
"The Churchwardens of St. Androes for the poore there	2	0	0
"The Churchwardens of St. Dunstons for the lyke	2	0	0
"The principall of Furnivalles Inne for a drinking for the gent. there in their hall	1	5	0
"The principall of Thayves Inne for the lyke there	0	17	6
"The cheif Butler of Lincolnes Inne and others for the lyke there	10	0	11"

We conclude with one other interesting document:—

"Sir Walter Raleigh to the Commissioners.

"[The contest respecting Durham House is not mentioned by the biographers of Raleigh. The subsequent letter from him to the Commissioners, who had required him to deliver possession to the bishop by the 24th June, is very characteristic. In it, Sir Walter asserts that he had held the house for nearly twenty years, and he also adverts to the number of his

retainers and horses who were suddenly to be expelled. Lord Ellesmere registers that it was received on the 9th June, two days after the date of the communication of the Bishop of Durham from Ware, but Sir Walter gives it no date.]

Indorsed by Lord Ellesmere, 'Sir Walter Raleigh's letter. Rec. 9 Junij, 1603.'

"To the right honorabell my very good Lords, the Lorde Keeper of the Great Seale, and my Lorde Chief Justice of Englande, and to my very good frinde His Maiesties Atturney Generall.

"I received a warrant from your Lordships, my L. Keeper, and my L. Cheife Justice, and signed also by Mr. Attorney Generall, requiringe me to deliver the possession of Derum howse to the Byshop of Derum, or to his atturney, before the xxiiith day of June next insueing, and that the stabells and garden should be presently putt into his hands. And that I should not remove any selinge, glass, iron, &c. without warrant from your Lordships or any two of you. This letter semeth to me very strange, seinge I have had the possession of the howse almost xx yeares, and have bestowed well nere 2000*l.* upon the same out of myne own purse. I am of opinion that if the King's Maiestye had recovered this howse, or the like, from the meanest gentelman and sarvant hee had in Englande, that his Maiestye would have given six moneths tyme for the avoydance, and I do not know butt that the poorest artificer in London hath a quarter's warninge given hym by his land lord. I have made my provisions for 40 persons in the springe, and I have a [def. in MS.] of no less number [def. in MS.] and the like for almost xx horse. Now, to cast out my hay and oates into the streats att an howres warninge, and to remove my famly and stuff in 14 dayes after, is such a severae expulsion as hath not bynn offred to any man before this daye. But this I would have written to any that had not bynn of your Lordships plase and respect, that the course taken with mee is both contrary to honor, to custome, and to civility, and therefore I pray your Lordships to pardon me till I have aquaynted the King's Maiestye with this letter; and then, if his Maiestye shall thinck it reasonabell, I will obey it. But for the commandment sent mee for the wescote and other things, I do not finde that it pleased his Maiestye to geve your Lordships any suche direction, and if I do any thing contrary to law the Byshope may take his remedy, and I percave cannot want good frinds. And so I humbly take my leave, and rest your Lordships to commande.

"W. RALEGH."

The Life and Pontificate of Gregory the Seventh.
By J. W. Bowden, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo.
London, 1840. Rivingtons.

A LIFE of the redoubted Hildebrand is full of stirring matter; but the events are so well known to general history, that we shall rather devote the attention we give to this work to the introductory and preliminary chapters, which are, in fact, of more *authorly* importance than the biography. The Advertisement is dated the "Feast of All Saints, 1840," and seems to prepare us for some strange notions on the part of the writer. He accordingly sets out by telling us that—

"Gregory VII., and the churchmen of his school, will, in the following pages, be generally represented in the light which a careful study of all the contemporary sources of information accessible to me has induced me to believe the true one; in the light, that is, of sincere,

though imperfect, Christians; of men who, trained in a corrupt school of theology, could not acquire that purity of motive or consistency of practice which they might, under more favourable circumstances, have attained; but who, at the same time, devoted themselves, through life, to the service of God, and to what they considered the best interests of mankind; and who, while thus acting, became the favoured instruments of Heaven in reforming the church, and in warding off from Christianity one of the most fearful dangers to which she has ever been permitted to be exposed."

He adds:—

"And it is through their spiritual descent from this Roman bishop and his predecessors, that our primates and their suffragans derive their clearest title to govern the church of Christ in England at this very day. It is not, therefore, for us to look with jealousy or distaste upon the ancient glories of our nursing-mother in the faith. It is not for us to seek to pare away expressions, or to reduce to their minimum of meaning the glowing testimonies of antiquity to that mother's purity and honour. She, it is true, has since abandoned us; and, because we refuse to bow down before the idols whom she has in these later times set up, refuses to recognise us as her children. We, however, have not separated from her; we have formed ourselves into no new sect or party, but, by God's blessing, continue within the pale of that Catholic community to which she first admitted us. Nor can her recent tyranny prevent our eyes from reverting to the shining indications of her pristine worth, or our hearts from burning within us, as we gaze, with emotions of exalted pleasure akin to those with which an affectionate and duteous child delights to survey the cherished mementos of parental excellence."

Such being the case, it would appear to be difficult to decide whether the author were a Roman Catholic or a Protestant; and, indeed, if the doctrine in our first quotation be correct, it is very little matter what faith a man professes. As none is perfect, we have only to extend our liberal opinions to errors, and conclude like Mr. Bowden, that—

"No one can thoroughly and impartially investigate the records of his age, without deeply grieving to see how universally the foul weeds which had then sprung up in the church's vineyard had entwined themselves around its proper plants, to stunt and to disfigure them,—how in the case of Gregory VII. and of his contemporary school of churchmen, the assertion of the highest principles of faith was distorted by their amalgamation with misconceived dogmas and erroneous inventions,—and how, in defending religion, these high-principled men also became the defenders of a variety of growing and formidable corruptions. But these corruptions, it will be seen, were far from being the direct object of the great struggle which it was their lot to carry on. Professing a corrupted theology, they defended it, not against a purer system or a reformed creed, but against dangers which threatened the destruction of Christianity itself. Whatever might have been their doctrinal errors, such errors were the tenets of their adversaries as well as of themselves; and were, in effect, entirely beside the main purport or bearing of the contest which will form the most prominent subject of the following pages. In preserving and invigorating the church's constitution, they undoubtedly also preserved and cherished those seeds of evil which, modified as it had been by human interference, that constitution then contained; and

thus became, in a sense, indirectly responsible for their subsequent extensive and fatal germination. But, if so, it was only as he who preserves a diseased man from a violent and external danger may be said to be the cause of the disease afterwards reaching a fatal termination. Of course, such a preserver would render the patient a more complete service if he could also eradicate the seeds of malady; but if he have not the power, or be not in a position, to do this, it does not follow that his exertions should on this account be thought of no value, or, which would be still more absurd, censured for their indirect, unexpected, and distant consequences, in forgetfulness of those which were more direct, intended, and immediate."

And, fearing that this lax doctrine may stagger your people of more straight-looking and less refining views, the author goes on to say:—

"To some persons, the very notion of a combination, in the same schools, of high Christian principle and of corruptions so gross as were those of Rome, even in their nascent state, may appear absurd; we have, however, it should be recollected, as much evidence for the existence of the one, as for the influence of the others, during the period in question; and if, therefore, this circumstance appear to present us with an incredible inconsistency, it were quite as just, and far more charitable, to believe in the good which is borne witness to, and to doubt of the asserted evil."

As our page is no place for theological controversy, we simply lay these opinions before our readers as specimens of the author's modes of thinking and argument. They will not be surprised to learn further from him:—

"All contrary as they seem, the errors of our fathers may sometimes, even by our limited powers of observation, be traced to the same source with our own. It may, for instance, have been the same imperfection of belief, the same inadequate conception of the real nature and fulness of Christian privileges, which made men in the middle ages receive with unhesitating credence a host of miraculous narrations of the most childish kind; and which, at a later epoch, has taught them to yearn for palpable impressions of Regeneration, or for positive demonstrable tokens of the Almighty's operation on their souls."

And he adds:—

"Of course it is not meant to be asserted that during the middle ages the arm of the Almighty was never visibly outstretched in miracle. I will frankly avow my belief that the contrary is the truth. And still less, I should hope, will the above sentence be construed into a presumptuous limitation of the unseen ways of God's Providence in His present dealings with the soul. But to look habitually, and by system, for such manifestations of His power, of either kind, seems to betoken an imperfect comprehension of the truth, 'The just shall live by faith.'"

Believing in miracles, Mr. Bowden next apologises for other errors, which he apparently censures, in the papal church. Thus:—

"We sometimes hear this papal empire spoken of as though it had been the direct, the originating, cause of all those strange corruptions of doctrine and practice which during any portion of the middle ages arose to acceptance in the Church. But a very brief inquiry will suffice to convince us of the fallacy of this view of things, or to prove to us that those corruptions derived, for the most part, their origin from other sources. Image-worship, for instance, the most extraordinary,

perhaps, of all the errors into which the Church has at any time been permitted to fall, was, as we have seen, a product of the warm and excitable imagination of the East. Purgatory was first treated of, in a tangible way, by the great Augustine, bishop of the African city of Hippo. And transubstantiation, first set forth in form in the writings of a monk of Corbie, near Amiens, was, as the reader will learn during the course of this narration, only definitively adopted by the papal see, when it had been forced on a reluctant pontiff by the clamour of a council, which appeared to embody the popular feeling of the West. And though, as in the instance, already cited, of image-worship, the popes often took a prominent part in the defence of these errors, when they had once arisen and diffused themselves; yet it was as the representatives of public feeling, as the supporters of notions which had become general, that they did so. It was in allying themselves, as their new position often forced them to do, with the popular party, that they allied themselves with the popular corruptions. And however, therefore, we may censure them for having thus suffered themselves to be guided by the dictates of low secular policy rather than of strict uncompromising principle, it would be unreasonable, on this account, to condemn either them or their authority, for the actual origination of the corruptions thus laid to their charge. That there existed a sort of mysterious sympathy between the system of errors which, collectively taken, may be styled doctrinal popery, and the solitary elevation of the Roman patriarch's throne, may not be denied. But it were a more correct view of this connexion to regard the two as derived from one common source, than to consider the one as having been directly instrumental in the production of the other. As the temper of the times waxed gross, as the vision of spiritual religion faded before men's eyes, both Christianity and the Christian Church became to their regards, if the expression may be allowed, materialised; and the conversion of the unearthly system of the apostolic polity into a more worldly, a more tangible, scheme of monarchy, is to be traced to mental habits and modes of thought, very nearly allied to those which moulded a reverential and mysterious feeling towards the saints departed, into a systematic invocation of them, and which degraded the holy and ineffable mystery of the real presence in the eucharist, into the more definite and intelligible miracle of transubstantiation."

With this we close our illustrative extracts, which are longer than we usually allow to such subjects; but it is our duty and business to reflect all the literature of the day. We have only to add that Mr. Bowden's preliminary view of the popedom, for about three centuries previous to his hero's attaining the purple, is a frightful picture of depravity. Sometimes an Infallible of a dozen years of age, sometimes an Infallible to sell and another to buy the triple crown, sometimes two rival Infallibles, and at another time three Infallibles,* all reigning, and praying, and absolving in Rome at the same moment, and almost all equally debauched and horribly vicious, offer, indeed, a shocking spectacle to the worshippers of a God whose ministers they assert themselves to be.

PEPYS'S CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

UPON the revolution of 1688 the correspondence of the Secretary of the Admiralty does not throw much new light; but as confirmatory of

* Benedict IX., Gregory VI., and Sylvester III.

history already written, and elucidating particular circumstances relating to the naval forces of the king, his letters to Lord Dartmouth are well deserving of attention; so late as November 10th, in the year mentioned, he writes to his lordship:—

"I have been endeavouring to make the most exact comparison I can of his Majesty's force now at sea under your lordship, with that of the Prince, under Admiral Herbert. The result, as containing somewhat no less welcome than surprising, I thought it my duty to present to his Majesty (as I did this evening at the Cabinet), shewing that, contrary to the impressions universally received touching the inequality of the two fleets, greatly to the advantage of the Dutch, as superior both in number and force to yours, the odds in number is very considerable, and in quality (as much as there is any) appears to incline to his Majesty's side. For the credit of the list on which this comparison is founded, his Majesty and my lords do not find any reason for questioning it, as observing the same, together with the plan of the army, to have been sent under cover of the letter, which came together with them from your lordship to me, designed for the use of the Elector of Brandenburg. Which being so, his Majesty hath, with the advice of my lords, commanded me to give your lordship, by express (as I now do by the hand of Mr. Hodder), the same I have now mentioned; they deeming it of very great importance to his Majesty that your lordship should, without delay, have it before you, in order, first, to your satisfying yourself in the validity and justness of my calculation; and then, that your lordship, on considering all circumstances, may, according to the fullness of the power lodged in you from his Majesty on that behalf, proceed to make such use thereof as you shall conceive most conducing to his honour and service."

Of how little value these calculations were, the result of the opportune storm and the Prince of Orange's landing at Torbay was the immediate solution. With the change of government Pepys lost his official situation, and there is a blank in the correspondence for about ten years. The subsequent letters, from January, 1698-9, illustrate some of his later years, and are frequently addressed to literary and scientific subjects. The names of Sir Hans Sloane, Dryden, Mr. Wanley, and Evelyn, are the most prominent; and the notices of subjects of the day (since rendered less worthy of special remark) are not devoid of interest. They resemble the hundred important and interesting inquiries, &c. of 1840, which in 1940 will be laughed at by our grandchildren of a wiser generation. Thus, for instance, in a letter to Mr. Wanley, April 10th, 1701, Pepys says:—

"I greatly thank you for what you have been also so kind as to lodge with me this morning, and which shall lie very safe and undisturbed till you can have another half day's leisure to visit me as then; and I hope it won't be long first, for I shall long to see them opened, and will sequester myself from all other business and company when you shall, by any way, tell me I may expect you."

This refers to a proposition by Wanley, in connexion with the professors and heads of the University of Oxford, for "a general survey of all the public libraries of Europe, with our opinions of his own singular fitness for being intrusted with its execution." A plan revived within the last few years, and verifying the adage "there is nothing new under the sun."

And another of our old novelties may be

traced to theories for the better and more general education of the people, which are to be found recorded in these volumes. Sir W. Petty, writing from Dublin in 1683, says:—"I aim at nothing but the satisfaction to have meant well towards mankind."

And a note informs us:—

"To promote this laudable self-satisfaction, the Letter-writer had published, 'The Advice of W. P. to Mr. Samuel Hartlib, for the Advancement of some particular parts of Learning, A.D. 1648.'"

In pursuance of his project, the highly accomplished author of the 'Advice' would institute 'an office of common address, as recommended by Master Hartlib, where men may know what is already done, what is doing, and what is intended, that, by such a general communication and mutual assistance, the wits and endeavours of the world may be no longer as scattered firebrands, soon quenched for want of union; whereas, laid together, they would yield a comfortable light and heat.' He proposes 'perusing books, and taking notice of mechanical inventions,' that 'out of all, one book or great work may be made, though consisting of many volumes:' adding, that 'the most artificial indices, tables, or other helps for the readily finding and well understanding all things contained in these books, must be contrived and put in practice.' The author, 'thus having taken the height whereunto arts and sciences are already come,' recommends that 'the ablest men in every faculty be engaged,' that 'there may never want men acquainted with the whole design, and able to carry it on with the help of others, admitted under them. Now,' he adds, 'we shall think of whetting our tools, and preparing sharp instruments for this hard work, by delivering our thoughts concerning education.'"

He would erect '*Ergastula Literaria*—Literary Workhouses, where children may be taught as well to do something towards their living, as to read and write. That the business of education be not as now (1648) committed to the unworthiest of men, but seriously studied by the best and ablest. All children above seven years old,' he would have 'presented to this kind of education, none excluded by the poverty and inability of their parents; for hereby it hath come to pass, that many are now holding the plough, which might have been made fit to steer the state. Wherefore,' he adds, 'let such poor children be employed on works (whereby they may earn their living) equal to their strength and understanding, and such as they may perform as well as older and abler persons, viz. attending engines, &c. And if they cannot get their whole living, and their parents can contribute nothing to make it up, let them stay somewhat longer in the workhouse. That, since few children have need of reading, before they can be acquainted with the things they read of, or writing, before their thoughts are worth recording, or they are able to put them into form (which we call inditing), much less of learning languages, when there he books enough for present use in their mother-tongue, our opinion is, that those things being withheld above their capacity (as to be attained by judgment, which is weakest in children), be deferred awhile, and others more needful, and attainable by the help of memory (either most strong, or unpreoccupied in children), be studied before them. We wish, therefore, that the *educandi* be taught to observe and remember all sensible objects and actions, whether natural or artificial, which the educators must, on all occasions, expound to them. That they use such exercises in work, or for

recreation, as tend to the health, agility, and strength of their bodies. That they be taught to read by much more compendious means than are in common use—a thing very easy and feasible. That they be taught to write, not only according to our common way, but also swiftly, and in real characters; as likewise the dextrous use of the instruments for writing many copies of the same thing at once.* That the artificial memory be thought upon. If the precepts thereof be not too far above children's capacities, we conceive it not improper for them also to learn that.† That the arts of drawing and design be, in no case, omitted, to what course of life soever those children are to be applied, since their use for expressing the conceptions of the mind seems (at least, to us) little inferior to writing, and, in many cases, performeth what by words is impossible. That the elements of arithmetic and geometry be studied by all, being not only of great and frequent use in all human affairs, but also sure guides and helps to reason, and especial remedies for a volatile and unsteady mind. That effectual courses be taken to try the abilities of the bodies and minds of children, their strength of memory, the inclination of their affections, either to vice or virtue, and to which in particular, withal to alter what is bad, and increase and improve what is good; applying all, good or bad, to the least inconvenience and most advantage. That such as need to learn foreign languages (the use whereof would be much lessened were the real and common characters brought into practice), may be taught them by ways incomparably more easy than are now usual. That no ignoble, unnecessary, or condemned part of learning be taught in those houses of education; so that if any man vainly fall upon them, he only may be blamed. That such as have any natural ability and fitness to music, be encouraged and instructed therein.' To such advantages of general education, the author proposed that the children of the poorest class in society might have an undisputed access; and that 'all children, though of the highest rank, be taught in their minority some *gentile* manufacture,' naming a great variety of attainments, and concluding the list with 'anatomy, making skeletons, and excarnating bowels;' also, 'mariners' compasses, globes, and other magnetic devices.'

"Proceeding to the second and highly important part of his subject, the author would now provide 'for the advancement of all mechanical arts and manufactures,' by the erection of 'a *Gymnasium Mechanicum*, or a College of Tradesmen.' To 'the prime, most ingenious workman of every trade,' he would assign 'a handsome dwelling, rent-free.' Thus 'the very ablest mechanics may' be expected at length 'to desire a fellowship in this college,' and supply 'the most effectual opportunities for writing in perfection a History of Trades. What experiments,' he adds, 'would all those operations afford to active and philosophical heads, out of which to extract that interpretation of Nature, whereof there is so little, and that so bad, yet extant in the world! Within the walls of this *Gymnasium*, or college, should be a *Nosocomium Academicum*, according to the most exact and perfect idea thereof, a complete *Theatrum Botanicum*, stalls and cages for all strange beasts and birds, with ponds and conservatories for all exotic fishes. Here, all animals, capable thereof, should be made fit for some kind of labour and employ-

* A manifold writer; now so common, though it made no way at the time.—Ed. L. G.
† Another old-novelty or novel-antiquity of our day.—Ed. L. G.

ment, that they may be of use as well living as dead. Here should be a repository of all kinds of rarities, natural and artificial, pieces of antiquity, models of all great and noble engines, with designs and platforms of gardens and buildings, the most artificial fountains and water-works, a library of select books, an astronomical observatory for celestial bodies and meteors, large pieces of ground for several experiments of agriculture, galleries of the rarest paintings and statues, with the fairest globes, and geographical maps of the best descriptions; to become, as far as possible, the epitome or abstract of the whole world.' The author opines 'that a man conversant within those walls would certainly prove a greater scholar than the walking libraries (so called), though he could neither read nor write. Even 'a child in this college' (if encouraged to make observations), 'would afterwards understand easily all good books, and smell out the fopperies of bad ones.' Our author, therefore, specially desires 'that a society be instituted' who would be 'as careful to advance arts,' in such a college, 'as the Jesuits are to propagate their religion.'"

To observe the number of these suggestions which have since been carried into effect, and most of them within the present century, is the most gratifying test we can apply to the progress of human improvement. Other institutions, publications, and arrangements, are recommended, but the foregoing are the most essential; and we need not go through the rest; but conclude with a remarkable letter of King James to his daughter, the Princess of Orange, stating his reasons for being converted and adhering to the Romish Faith. It is dated, Whitehall, November, 1687, and as follows:—

"Monsieur d'Albeville having told me you were desirous to know the chief motives of my conversion, I have sent you as many particulars as my leisure will permit. I must first tell you I was bred a strict Church-of-England man by Dr. Stuart, to whom the king, my father, gave particular instructions to do so. And I was so zealous that way, that when the Queen, my mother, designed to bring up my brother, the Duke of Gloucester, a Catholic, I, preserving still the respect due to her, did my part to keep him steady to his first principles; and, as young people often do, I made it a point of honour to stick to what we had been educated in, without examining whether we were right or wrong. Thus I did then, which shews how I stood affected in point of religion; and I can say, that in all the time I was beyond sea no Catholics said any thing to me to persuade me to change my religion; and so I continued for the most part I was abroad, without troubling myself about those concerns. The first thought that came into my head of any thing of that kind which moved me to a more serious consideration, was the great devotion I found among so many of the Catholics of all sorts whenever I had been among them; the great helps they had towards it; and that I found every day some one or other of my acquaintance, of that persuasion, leave off their loose way of living, and live as good Christians ought to do, though many of these continued still in the world. When I found this, and observed their decent way of serving God, their churches being so well adorned, and the great charities they did, it made me begin to have a better opinion of their religion, and moved me to inquire more narrowly into it; and then I soon found that both they and their religion had been very much misrepresented;

which made me begin to compare them and the Reformed churches together. When I had done this, I considered the reasons which were given by the several reformers for their separation, and more particularly by the Church-of-England men. I read over again the histories of those reigns in which it happened, written in the 'Chronicles.' I perused very carefully the 'History of the Reformation,' written by Dr. Heylin, and the preface of Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity.' Which having done, I discoursed with men of that persuasion (I mean of the Church of England) upon the same subject, and found no satisfactory reasons for what they had done. I then began to inquire into the reasons given by the Catholics for the infallibility of their church, which I found could not be denied them without shaking the very fundamentals of Christianity. And being once satisfied in that point, which is the chief to be considered on, all the rest falls in, of course. Let any ingenious person, without being prepossessed, read what our Saviour said to St. Peter by name, Matthew, xvi. chapter, verses 18 and 19, and to his apostles in general, and it will manifestly appear that he left an Infallible Church, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail. Pursuing this point, I concluded that the apostles, and the whole congregation of the faithful assembled at Jerusalem, were all most manifestly of that opinion, otherwise they would not have used that phrase (Acts, xv. verse 28), 'for it seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us,' in the decree they made at that meeting. Next, I inquired what authority there was, even for the Scripture itself, and found, upon strict examination, that it was declared canonical by the Church, some books offered being laid aside as not so, and only those allowed which were approved by the same. Now, none can be thought to be such proper interpreters of Scripture as those who declared the certainty of it. Besides, whether it is not likelier, reasonably speaking, that the church which hath had a constant succession from the very apostles' time to this day, should be in the right; or private men, who, upon pretence of reformation, broached new opinions, and had their heads fuller of temporal than spiritual concerns, as Luther, Calvin, and the reformers here in England? It would be too long for this paper, to make this out, though it were easy to do it, and it would satisfy any ingenious person that what they did was not inspired into them by the Holy Ghost. For, instead of endeavouring to reform manners, and to increase devotion, they did quite the contrary, by opening a way to liberty, indulging to men's appetites, lessening the reverence which is due to God in the manner of his worship, and letting Christianity loose, I may say, by encouraging every one to believe he is a competent judge of the Scripture, and, consequently, may interpret it according to his own fancy. 'Tis this that hath very much shaken the foundations of Christianity, and hath let in so many sects and dangerous opinions, and hath made Socinians and Latitudinarians increase so much among us here in England. Christianity, at first, gained credit by miracles and the powerful preaching of the Apostles. The blood of the Martyrs, the seed of the Church, rendered her most fruitful and glorious, by the wonderful examples of Christian fortitude. Lastly, an humble submission hath preserved it ever since; for, without submission, a man cannot be so much as a Christian. It was that consideration which chiefly made me embrace the communion of the Church of Rome, there being none that do,

or can pretend to infallibility, but she. For there must be an infallible Church, or else what our Saviour said is not so, and the gates of hell must prevail. The practice of the Church of England confirmed me in this belief, having acted, ever since the Reformation, as if they believed themselves infallible, though they will not own it. Otherwise, why have they been so severe against all dissenters from her, ever since the beginning of the Reformation, and made such severe laws against them, which, from time to time, have been more severely put in execution than is generally known, and as well against Protestant as against Popish dissenters? Now, I would willingly know how the Church of England can find fault with those who have fallen from her, when she herself shewed them the way, by quitting the communion of the Catholic Church, of which she herself was a member, having no more right to do it than any one county of England to separate itself from the rest, and govern itself by laws different from those established over the whole kingdom. To say more on this subject would exceed the bounds of a letter; and if to what I have here set down the King my brother's and the late Duchess's papers* be added, I think it is sufficient, if not to convince an unbiased judgment, at least to create a more favourable opinion of the Catholic cause. A true copy of my letter to my daughter, the Princess of Orange, 1687.

"J. R."†

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Baldock Rectory, Herts, December 8th, 1840.
Sir,—Having just seen, in your last Number, a review of "The Life, Journals, and Correspondence, of Samuel Pepys," in which you take it for granted that I am the editor of that publication, and make some remarks on my discharge of that office; I beg leave to state that I am in no way or degree connected with the editing of these volumes. All my published labours on "Pepys" have been confined to the deciphering from the original shorthand MSS., the "Diary," edited by Lord Braybrooke, and the Journals, Letters, &c., other papers that have now just appeared; for much has been deciphered by me that has not been given to the world. It is as the decipherer only that I am connected with these works; with the editing what has been published I have had nothing whatever to do, and, consequently, have no right either to the praise or dispraise resulting therefrom.—I particularly request the favour of you to insert this in your next Number; and I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
JOHN SMITH.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's Ireland. Part II.

REFERRING to our review of the first Part, we have to speak in terms of equal praise of its successor; which, in our opinion, judiciously does not interweave so much of Irish tale (excellent in its place) among the sterling information, such as that respecting Tee-totalism, and the lively descriptions of scenery, and racy anecdotes, which season the narrative. We are, indeed, much pleased with this continua-

* These papers are now before me, as they were annexed, in 1741, to the 'Fifty Reasons' which induced 'Prince Anthony Ulster' to abjure Lutheranism.' At the close of the first paper is the following attestation: 'This is a true copy of a paper I found in the late King my brother's strong-box, written in his own hand.—JAMES R.' The second paper thus concludes: 'This is a true copy of a paper written by the late King, my brother, in his own hand, which I found in his closet.—JAMES R.' The third paper, dated St. James's, August 20, 1670, is entitled, 'A Copy of a Paper written by the late Duchess of York.'

† This last is writ in the king's own hand; and by him was put into mine, December 22, 1687, to read, telling me he had never shewn it to anybody but to me, saying that he did put it into the hands of a Father or two to overlook and look it over. But they brought it to him again without any the least alteration, telling him it run most naturally, coming just as it was, and like a letter of a father; and so he sent it, without the least alteration, just as he wrote it. 'Memorandum, that he put it into my hand to read, while he went to chapel. In which time I took a copy of it myself, at Mr. Bridgman's office, and gave the King back his original in the way as he came from chapel, asking me how I liked it? Telling me again, as before, that it was just as it came from himself, without any alteration, &c. from any other hand.—MS.'

tion; and select two or three passages to vouch for it. Of Blarney:—

"The Rev. Matthew Horgan, the parish priest of Blarney, informs us that 'the curious traveller will seek in vain for the real stone, unless he allows himself to be lowered from the northern angle of the lofty castle, when he will discover it about twenty feet from the top, with this inscription:—

CORMAC MC CARTHY FORTIS
ME FIERI FECIT. A.D. 1466."

Of the Irish car:—

"This arrangement has been characterised as unsocial—but conversation is easily carried on by leaning across 'the well.' Its disadvantage is, that the eye can take in but the half of a landscape; a caustic friend likened it to the Irish character—which limits the vision to a one-sided view of every thing."

Of a car-driver:—

"Mogue was in the confidence of many a youth and maiden, for, as he said, the jaunting-car was the most convenient thing for 'coortin' that ever was invented. 'Ye see,' said the Rattler, 'I know at once when people are married or single; if they're keeping company, they tell me to balance the car by sitting on the other side—for the sake of the horse, to be sure!—if they're married, bedad! they let me keep my own sate, and balance it themselves!' A proud man was Mogue when the liberality of a gentleman—whose hand, while he had life, never closed upon his purse—enabled him to set up a car for, as he said, 'the convenience of the neighbours, and his own profit.' Mogue was a patriot, and had his car painted a bright green; and as he desired the country at large to be informed of his wealth, he had an inscription on the back of his vehicle, 'Mogue Furlong his car for the public and his friends laves home twice a week wind and weather permitting.—P.S. let on hire when not goin'.' Mogue sported a very loose, ill-fitting coat, a huge whip, with a lash long enough, as he said, 'to keep the childre and the pigs from under the horse's feet,' and his 'new' beaver was an 'ould' hat belonging to the coachman at the big house, a tributary offering to the Rattler's new 'vocation;' as, however, the coachman's head was large and Mogue's small, he was obliged to stuff it with a wisp of hay, or straw, or some such material, to render it 'a beautiful fit,' and he generally managed, by such means, to keep it off his eyes; he was a very tall, powerful man, but gentle and good-tempered, as powerful men usually are. During the summer he had abundant occupation in driving 'the bathers' (he lived in a sea-side village) to the sea. No matter how many crowded into his car; 'the more the merrier' was Mogue's constant observation ('three of a side and two in the well'), and he aided not a little to make them merry, for he was the very soul of sly and quiet humour. In those days the 'Flirting Cushion,' that well-stuffed, and most lounging appendage to a modern outside car, was not known; and we have seen three or four children laughing in 'the well,' while mammas, grown-up sisters, and nurses, crowded the sides. Twice a-week Mogue repaired, 'wind and weather permitting,' to the county town, and certainly no one envied his occupation: every thing that the inventive faculties of a whole parish—in which were ten or a dozen rustic beauties—every thing, from a pennyworth of mixed hair-pins, up to a bonnet, from a 'quartern of tea' to a side of pork, was Mogue expected to convey for next to nothing—or pure love. 'Ah, thin, Mogue honey, don't forget the crooked comb; what'll

I do if you do, and the dance to be to-morrow evening?—Here's the money.' 'And for the carriage, Nelley?' 'Oh, I'll owe ye for that.'—'Ah, thin, Mister Mogue, don't forget the bit of a slate for the boy, this time anyhow, Sure he's loosing the figures for want of it intirely.'—'Mr. Mogue, sir,' whispers a tall, gawky lad, looking fitter to go to school than think of 'such things'—'here's the size of her finger, ye see; try it on yer own little one, will ye, for fear ye'd lose the measure?' 'Ah thin, don't bother us with such nonsense, ye grate boothoon!' was Mogue's reply. 'Sure the key of the door served your father's turn, and it may yours.' 'The dickens a key to the door at all, at all,' answered the youth; 'but the priest is grown particular about a ring, and ye needn't dread the money, for here's the half of it; and don't be hinderin' us, Mogue, like a darlin' man, and it so nigh Lent. I'll pay ye honest, and if ye don't take my word, the little girl herself's outside—and will go bail—and you never misdoubted the word of one belonging to her.'"

Of the "old" Irish nobility:—

"The melancholy conclusion of the history of Lord Roche's forfeiture we may illustrate by two anecdotes, for the truth of which we can vouch.—A Lady Roche was perfectly remembered by two or three old persons, who have described her to us as begging charity through the streets of Cork in a tattered and faded court-dress. She was then upwards of seventy, and was probably the lady whom Archbishop Boulter recommended by his letter of the 22d June, 1731, to the Duke of Dorset, as deserving a pension. Of the degraded state of the last Lord Roche, we have been told, that a gentleman, travelling on horseback in the early part of the present century, in the county of Tipperary, fell into the company of another gentleman, with whom he trotted for some miles along the road. Upon reaching the end of an avenue, the latter (a Mr. Croker) invited his fellow-traveller to his house, as it appeared probable that a storm, which had been gathering on the mountains, would burst in the course of a few minutes. The invitation was accepted; they rode up the avenue together, and, to save time, went direct to the stables. A tall, awkward fellow, half-menial half-sportsman in appearance, took their horses when they dismounted, and was addressed, more than once, by Mr. Croker, as 'my Lord.' On reaching the house Mr. Croker's guest inquired the reason, and was told that the stable-boy was an actual lord—Lord Roche, who hung about the place, where he made himself very useful among the dogs and horses and that he lived with the servants in the kitchen, but that his pride of birth would not allow him to receive any wages."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Catalogue of Books. Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden, 1841.

ONE of the sons of the elder Mr. Bohn, who, as well as his brothers (there being no fewer than three separate Bohn establishments), has succeeded to the business of that long-established and respectable firm; Mr. H. G. Bohn has, in this *Catalogue*, not only shown how worthy he was to succeed, but outdone all former doings in the same line, and given us a literary curiosity of remarkable character. The volume is the squattest and the fattest we ever saw. It is alderman among books, and not a very tall one; and then, aldermanlike, its inside is so richly stuffed with a multitude of

good things. Why, there is a list of more than 23,200 articles, and the pages reach to 1948!

In a prefatory address Mr. Bohn states that, independently of his own labour, this *Catalogue* has cost him an outlay of upwards of 2000*l.*, and it describes 300,000 volumes; a stock which could hardly be valued at much less than a plum, though the prices are marked generally below the average of the market. It is, indeed, an extraordinary collection for an individual bookseller, and of great utility as a reference to booksellers and bookbuyers of every description. It also possesses a merit in refreshing the memory of students and scholars as to works which they may have overlooked or forgotten when engaged in any particular pursuit; and, altogether, we can truly say that it richly merits the public attention, and ought to ensure the public patronage to its spirited author.

Among the remarkable books of prints (many of them of great rarity and value) is one of unexampled magnificence—a truly royal work. It is the Coronation of George IV., July 19th, 1821, and made up from the works of Sir G. Naylor, and Mr. Whitaker of Westminster. The portraits on satin are unique; and the coronets, glittering with real jewels, have a remarkable effect. The cost is said to amount to several thousand pounds; it is marked at only two hundred and fifty*l.*

Mrs. Loudon's Ladies' Flower-Garden of Ornamental Bulbous Roots. Nos. VII., VIII., IX. London, 1840. Smith.

It is three months since we noticed this beautiful work, and now that real flowers have almost entirely departed from us, it is quite refreshing to look upon such a collection of their mimic copies. The sweet scent only is wanting; and that even Hendrie's exquisitely perfumed soaps, oils, and essences, cannot supply. For we cannot throw his otto of roses on the Ixias of Mrs. Loudon, nor his millefleurs on her Morphixias, nor his jasmine on her Hesperanthas, or Melaspherulas, or Geissorhizas. We must therefore be content with the fine blossoms as here represented. They are altogether a gay class of flowers, often beautiful in form, and generally rich in colour. Among them we have Spatalanthus, Trichonema, Streptanthus, Crocus of various and mingled dyes, Wachendorfia, Hypoxis, Curculigo, Sceptanthus, Cooperia, Operanthus, Sternbergia, Haylockia, Zephyranthus, and Habranthus,—terribly hard and too oft unmeaning names, but a charming parterre, the cultivation of which will afford much gratification to the florist.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ANCIENT HÔTEL DE LA TREMOILLE, AT PARIS.

Paris, December 8, 1840.

SIR,—The interest which you have ever shewn in the columns of your valuable Journal for all that concerns objects of art, whether ancient or modern, and the preservation of them, induces me to beg the space of a few lines, in order to make your readers acquainted with a circumstance that will be a subject of lively regret to all lovers of mediæval architecture.

Only three of the numerous Gothic mansions or hôtels of the nobility which once adorned Paris have survived the disastrous times of the Revolution of 1792—the Hôtel de Cluny (the well-known residence of M. du Gommerrard, and the locality of his invaluable museum); the Hôtel de Sens, now a wagon-office; and the Hôtel de la Tremoille, commonly called the Maison de la Couronne d'Or,

once the residence of a branch of the illustrious family whose name it bears, and since the middle of the last century tenanted by some wealthy silk-mercers and other traders. The two former mansions, and especially the first, are too well known to the antiquarian and architectural world to need any but a passing allusion to their extreme value as monuments of domestic architecture; the former of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the latter of the fifteenth; but the Hôtel de la Tremoille, situated in the Rue des Bourdonnais, behind the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, though many British visitors have been to see it, is not commonly known, even to antiquarian travellers.

It consists now of only three sides of a court, one of which forms the principal *corps de logis*; and another, being the side towards the street, contains the entrance, archway, &c. The principal part is of the end of the fifteenth century, and some portions are possibly a little later; but the whole is of the richest style of pointed domestic architecture, rivaling the Hôtel de Cluny, or the Hôtel de Bourgtherould at Rouen, and other equally well-known edifices. In one corner of the court is a turret, supported partly by the wall, partly by two exquisitely sculptured torsal shafts of early Italian work, with its whole surface covered with tracery of the most exquisite description. Round the court, and over the windows of the basement story, runs a beautiful piece of panelled gallery-work flat against the wall, but constituting what may be called a band of lace-work in stone; being a series of small compartments, each about two feet square filled with exceedingly rich Flamboyant tracery. The dormer windows, which rose high above the roof, are richly decorated with open battlements; but they have been mutilated, and only their pendants and corbels, sculptured as animals or groups of foliage, remain. The principal staircase is quite intact, and as fresh as if finished only a few years ago. Here, round a central nucleus, the stone steps of extraordinary size are set in for the height of about forty feet; and the nucleus, or central shaft itself, is covered with the most elaborate and intricate tracery up to the height of thirty feet; the design being a continuous series of interlacing arches running into each other all the way round from the top to the bottom. There is nothing of this kind in any other building in this part of France. All the bosses and corbels throughout the building, and there are some dozens of them, are little *chefs-d'œuvre* of the fifteenth century. The gateway to the street is a curious specimen of Italian work of the end of the fifteenth century, the half-classic, half-Gothic ornamentation of its surfaces and its mouldings being of the most highly-finished and beautiful description. The whole edifice is in tolerable repair, and might last for another 200 or 300 years.

Within a few months not a single stone of this venerable hôtel will be standing! The whole has been purchased by a linen-dealer on speculation, and is ordered for demolition as soon as the weather admits! Some shops are to be erected on its site!

The Municipal Council of Paris was at one time in treaty with the owner to purchase the edifice, and to make a *mairie* of it for the fourth *arrondissement*; but some of the opposition members, and especially M. Arago, made objections about the price, and the negotiation fell to the ground. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Minister of the Interior have been petitioned by the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments to interfere, but they have done no.

thing further than to recommend the Municipal Council to buy it. The purchaser of the building, who is going to pull it down, not by *méchanceté*, but in pure ignorance of its worth, and simply with the desire of building a great staring set of Parisian houses seven or eight stories high, is willing to sell the materials; otherwise they will be used in the foundations of the new house, the sculptured parts as well as those that are plain.

My object, Mr. Editor, in troubling you with this detail, is to say that I believe any amateur might purchase all the best parts of the sculpture of this edifice for from 50*l.* to 100*l.*—that they are all of such a size and nature as to be easily detached, and might be transported to England with great ease. If the French are such Vandals as to destroy one of the most precious relics their capital contains, surely some one in England, where we know how to value the works of art of former days, will be glad of the opportunity to rescue the better portion of this interesting mansion from total destruction.

I have only to add, that the Comité Historique, several months ago, directed architects to make exact drawings and measurements of every detail of this building. This has been apparently forgotten to be done: but I had the private satisfaction, last summer, of having done so to a great extent for my own portfolio, and I was able to make nearly eighty admeasured drawings of this building and its sculptured details.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient Servant, and constant Reader,

H. L. J.

Corresponding Member of the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 2. The Rev. Dr. Buckland, President, in the chair.—The paper by Mr. Lyell, 'On the Geological Evidence of Glaciers in Forfarshire,' begun at the preceding meeting, was resumed and concluded. For several years Mr. Lyell had referred to the agency of ice, the transport of the vast erratic boulders which occur on the tops and sides of the Forfarshire hills, as well as in the valleys; also the want of stratification in the greater portion of the boulder formation, or till; and the contortions of the incoherent beds of gravel and clay resting upon it; and the manner in which he supposed drifting masses of ice produced these effects, he fully explained in a paper on the Norfolk drift (*Literary Gazette*, January 1839). When, however, he endeavoured to apply this theory to numerous facts which he had for years carefully observed in Forfarshire, he found considerable difficulty in accounting for the stratified deposits constantly overlying the unstratified; for the latter ascending to higher levels than the former; for the till often forming mounds which nearly block up the drainage of certain glens and straths, and constituting, with a capping of stratified materials, narrow ridges, which frequently surround lakes, swamps, or peat-mosses; and for the total absence of organic remains in the till. Many of these difficulties, Mr. Lyell states, have, however, been removed by M. Agassiz's application of the glacier theory to Scotland; and he has become convinced, by a re-examination of a considerable portion of Forfarshire, that glaciers not only existed for a long time in the Grampians, but extended into the low country. Nevertheless, there are still many facts connected with ridges of stratified sand and gravel

at various levels which he is unable to explain. Before he enters upon a description of the monuments of extinct glaciers, Mr. Lyell states that, though he had long advocated the theory of drift-ice, and had inferred from the tertiary fossils of Canada, that the cold in North America, in the latitude of Quebec, was formerly far more intense than now, his thoughts had been diverted from every hypothesis assuming a constant covering of snow on the mountains of Scotland, by the conviction that the climate was warmer in Great Britain than it is at present during the several tertiary periods. He is, however, now of opinion that, immediately antecedent to the existing epoch, there may have been great oscillations of climate in the northern hemisphere. The county of Forfar Mr. Lyell divides geologically into three principal districts:—that of the Grampians, formed of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, and clay-slate, flanked by a lower range of old red sandstone associated with trap; that of the Strathmore, composed of old red sandstone; and that of the Sidlaw Hills, constituted of the inferior beds of the same formation, usually accompanied by trap. And he adds, that the district may be considered to represent, on a small scale, both geologically and physically, that part of Switzerland where the phenomena of erratic blocks are most remarkable; for the Grampians, with their crystalline rocks, are comparable to the Alps; the Sidlaw Hills, with their secondary formations, to the Jura; and the Strathmore, to the great valley of Switzerland; and the masses of Grampian rocks in the Strath, and at considerable heights on the Sidlaw Hills, recall to mind the erratic blocks of the Pays de Vaud and the Jura. The detritus, spread over Forfarshire, Mr. Lyell divides into three deposits, presenting distinct characters. 1. The thin covering on the tops and sides of the Grampians, and derived from the disintegration of the subjacent formations, with a slight intermixture of pebbles traceable to rocks not far distant, and at higher levels. 2. The impervious till, and boulders, with other unstratified transported materials, disposed at various heights in the glens and the Strathmore. And, 3. The stratified gravels, sands, and clays, which overlie the unstratified. The accumulations belonging to the second division occur on both sides of every glen, frequently arranged in terraces with a nearly flat top, and sometimes with two taluses, one towards the river, and the other, of less height, towards the mountain: these terraces, or lateral mounds, generally increase in width and depth as they descend from the higher to the lower glens, attaining in the latter sometimes a thickness of 100 feet. In the inferior part they consist of large angular and rounded fragments, imbedded in unstratified mud and sand; the composition of the mass increasing in complexity as the mounds of the lateral glens unite with those of the main glen. In the higher part they are often composed of forty, and even eighty, feet of gravel and sand of the same nature, but stratified. These mounds acquire occasionally, as in the glen of South Esk, so great a volume as to block up the valley, leaving only space for the river to pass. The South Esk springs from a shallow lake, twenty miles from the Strathmore, and nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea. For the first six miles the river flows through a region of granite or gneiss, and the fragments of rocks derived from it may be traced to Cortachie, a distance of twelve miles; the detritus, also, in this glen, and in all the others, composed of granite and gneiss, preserves, throughout, an

uniform grey colour. On entering, however, the zone of mica-slate, it is invariably tinged red in every glen, and this colour is imparted to the detritus in the lower portions of the glens, notwithstanding the intermixture of the pale brown materials obtained from the clay-slate district. Another proof of the downward course of the transported matter comprising the mounds, is the rare occurrence of fragments of quartz till the glens enter the mica schist region, where thick beds and veins of pure white quartz abound. The chief exception to this descending range is a boulder of conglomerate in the bed of the Proson, and evidently derived from hills two miles to the south, but considerably above the level of the glen. This distribution of the detritus, and its arrangement in mounds along the sides of the glens, Mr. Lyell says, agrees well with the hypothesis of glaciers and their lateral moraines; and is not reconcilable with the theory of submergence, and the subsequent removal by denudation of the central portion of a deposit supposed to have filled the bottom of the glens. The total want of stratification he also urges as a proof that the materials were not deposited from water. The glacier theory is further shewn to offer the only explanation of the phenomena presented by Lochs Brandy and Whorral, situated 1500 feet above the sea, and 600 above the Kirktown of Clova. Loch Brandy is surrounded on three sides by lofty precipices of gneiss; while on the south, it is bounded only by an enormous accumulation of sand, mud, and fragments of rocks, evidently derived from the cliffs which overhang the lake on the east, north, and west. "It is impossible," Mr. Lyell observes, "to conceive how these great masses could have been conveyed over a deep lake; but if it be supposed that the cavity occupied now by water was once filled with a body of ice, it is easy to account for the transport of large boulders from the northern to the southern side of the cavity, and their mode of distribution beyond it." Loch Whorral presents analogous phenomena; and the immense mass of detritus, which extends from its southern side, terminates, in the plain of Clova, in a multitude of hillocks and ridges, resembling in shape some of the terminal moraines of Switzerland. One of the features in the transported materials of the South Esk, formerly regarded by Mr. Lyell as very difficult of solution, is a great barrier at Glenairn, where the valley contracts to scarcely half-a-mile in width, and is flanked by steep mountains. Viewed from below, the barrier resembles an artificial dam 200 feet high, and divided along its summit into hillocks. On the east side it is cut through by the Esk, and its breadth is about half-a-mile. Behind it, is a flat plain, four or five miles long, and a mile and a half broad, through which the Esk meanders: and that it was once covered by a lake is proved by some deep drains, which exposed a succession of horizontal beds of sand, clay, and drift-peat. The lower part of the barrier, thirty feet in depth, laid open in the river cliff, consists of unstratified mud full of boulders; and the upper part, from 50 to 100 feet thick, of gravel and sand, inferred by Mr. Lyell from analogy to be stratified. If this barrier be supposed to be a large terminal moraine, accumulated by a retreating glacier, Mr. Lyell states that its origin is easy to be understood; and that the water produced by the melting of the ice may have overflowed the mound, and furrowed out the softer materials composing the upper part into ridges and hillocks: but he adds, it is difficult to comprehend how a capping of such

materials on the summit of a terminal moraine could have acquired a stratified structure. At Cortachie, four miles below the barrier of Glenairn, the Esk enters the lower country of old red sandstone, and a mile and a half farther down, it is joined by the Proson, and a mile yet lower by the Carity. In the district where these streams unite, there is a great amount of unstratified detritus, full of Grampian boulders, and covered, for the most part, with stratified gravel and sand, in some places from thirty to forty feet thick; and the beds have occasionally been so contorted mechanically, that a vertical shaft might cut through the same stratum three times. As the surface of the subjacent boulder clay has not been similarly affected, Mr. Lyell ascribed these contortions, when he first saw them in 1839, to the lateral pressure of large masses of drift-ice, repeatedly stranding on a shoal of soft materials. In making an excavation about ten years ago near the Proson, curved beds of detritus were exposed, overtopped by others perfectly horizontal. The phenomena exhibited by the till in that district, Mr. Lyell conceives, might be well accounted for by the union of three or four large glaciers; but he considers it difficult to find an explanation for the characters exhibited by the overlying stratified materials, the top of which must be 600 feet above the level of the sea, and facing the Strath. In following out the ridge of gravel between the Proson and the Carity towards Pearis, during last October, in company with Dr. Buckland, the latter drew the author's attention to a spot recently laid bare, half-a-mile south-west of the house of Pearis, where the surface of a porphyritic rock was polished, furrowed, and scratched; and the workmen, employed in quarrying in Forfarshire, state, as a general fact, that the surface of hard rocks when first uncovered is smooth, polished, and scored. Another general fact is, that the boulder till becomes gradually more and more impervious to water as it approaches the lower part of the Grampians, not in consequence of the influx of distinct materials, but, in Mr. Lyell's opinion, of the more finely triturated state of the mud, and due, probably, to a prolonged action of the ice. The author then proceeds to describe the phenomena presented by the Strathmore. This district is intersected by many longitudinal ridges, some of which are 200 or 300 feet above the adjacent valleys. They are generally covered with till and erratics, derived partly from the Grampians, and partly from the subjacent old red sandstone; and the covering is so prevalent in Strathmore that the subdivisions of the rocks *in situ* are difficult to trace. This boulder till, or mortar, as it is termed in Forfarshire, forms invariably the lowest part of the transported matter of the Strath. Mr. Blackadder has ascertained that it often fills hollows, which would become lakes or peat-mosses if the till were extracted; and Mr. Lyell observes, that if the cold period came on slowly, the action of the advancing glaciers would have pushed forward vast increasing masses of detritus, and spread them over the Strath, filling up, more or less, the hollows and cavities previously occupied by water. Along most of the river-courses, and in the lowest depressions of Strathmore, the till is covered with stratified sand and gravel. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the transported detritus of Forfarshire and Perthshire, is a continuous deposit of boulders and pebbles, which may be traced about due west and east, from near Dunkeld to Lunan Bay, passing through the lowest

part of Strathmore, and then persistently through the lowest depressions of the Sidlaw hills, from Forfar to Lunan Bay. No great river, however, now follows this course; but the range of the band of detritus is marked every where by lakes and ponds containing shell-marls, and by swamps and peat-mosses. The lakes are commonly surrounded by ridges of transported matter from fifty to seventy feet high; the upper half consisting of stratified gravel, sand, loam, and clay; and the lower, of unstratified mud and boulders. The lakes and peat-mosses are sometimes oval, sometimes rectangular; and the finest and most numerous examples are in the lower tract, which has the Dean for its southern boundary, and the road from the bridge of Ruthven to the south of the grounds of Lindertis for its northern; but they exist throughout a district extending thirty-four miles in length, and from a mile and a half to three miles in width. The Grampian boulders are similar throughout, and may have all come from the valley of the Tay; and Mr. Blackadder pointed out to the author, that the portions of actinolite schist which abound in the gravel are not found in any other of the valleys connected with the region of marl lochs; but the secondary pebbles vary according to the district occupied by the gravel. Although no river follows the line of these lochs, yet the country is so low, that if the transported matter were removed, a very slight relative change of sea and land would convert the district into an estuary; and Mr. Lyell, therefore, formerly conceived that such a disposition of the surface might have existed, and that masses of ice, loaded with detritus, drifting from the Grampians and contiguous hills, might have deposited the till in quiet water, and that the overlying stratified ridges of sand and gravel might be bars formed progressively in the estuary. This view was confirmed, in Mr. Lyell's opinion, by an examination of the inland ridges of sand and rounded boulders in Sweden, undoubtedly of marine origin. These ridges are from fifty to several hundred yards broad, and from fifty to more than one hundred feet high; and they often extend many leagues in a north and south direction. Where they consist of gravel and sand, they are stratified; but where they are principally composed of rounded boulders, six or eight inches in diameter, there are no marks of stratification. After long search, Mr. Lyell found shells in only one instance, in a bed of marl belonging to a ridge in the suburbs of Upsala, above twelve feet below the top of the ridge, and eighty above the sea. The shells consisted of species most abundant in the Baltic. In his account of these phenomena in a memoir published in the "Philosophical Transactions," he states his belief that the ridges were thrown down at the bottom of the Gulf of Bothnia in lines parallel to the ancient coast, and during the successive rise of the land. Neither in Forfarshire nor in Sweden has Mr. Lyell observed a deposit full of marine shells constituting part of one of the ridges of sand; and he does not remember to have seen in Sweden any east and west, or transverse ridges. The glacier theory, the author observes, appears to offer a happy solution of the phenomena of the marl-loch gravels of Forfarshire, the longitudinal ridges, representing lateral and medial, and the transverse ridges, terminal moraines; and it accounts for the absence of organic remains. It has always appeared to Mr. Blackadder and Mr. Lyell a remarkable fact, that these loch-marl gravels at Forfar rise to a height of nearly 100 feet above the tract

of till which separates them from the valley of South Esk. In the present configuration of the country, water could not throw down the Forfar gravels without extending to the South Esk, the detritus of which is completely distinct, and separated by a low district of till, without gravel; and Mr. Lyell says, that the only method of explaining the phenomena is by supposing either that a glacier occupied the space now formed of till, or that a local change has taken place in the relative levels of land by which the stratified gravel of Forfar was uplifted, or the till northward depressed. Another line of stratified detritus, at a higher range, and about thirteen miles in extent, may be traced from the Loch of Lundie, along the Dichty Water, to the sea at Monyfrith; and there are many others. Mr. Lyell then alludes to the sea-shells of existing species, found to the east and west of Dundee, at heights varying from twenty to forty feet, as the only instance known to him of the occurrence of such remains in stratified clay and gravel; and as affording a proof of a certain amount of upheaval subsequent to the accumulation of the till, not only along the coast, but in the interior. He objects, however, to a general submergence of the country, since the till and erratic blocks were conveyed to their present position, on account of the partial distribution of the stratified gravel. With respect to the age of the superficial detritus of Forfarshire, whether stratified or not, Mr. Lyell says, that though the accumulations contain no marine remains, it may be affirmed that the till and gravel last deposited are of modern origin, because they constitute exclusively the dams of certain marl-lochs; and because all the remains, fresh-water or terrestrial, found in the marl, to the very bottom, belong to existing species; and he consequently infers, that these were the first beings which inhabited the water or neighbouring land, when it assumed its present configuration. The Sidlaw Hills, the highest point of which is 1500 feet above the sea, and the whole country between the Strathmore and the Tay, are overspread with an impervious boulder formation. The erratics, derived from the Grampians, are equal in size to those contained in the till of the glens and Strath, and are associated with fragments of the subjacent grey beds of the old red sandstone. One of the Grampian boulders, which lies within forty feet of the summit of Pitscomb Hill (700 feet above the sea), is a block of mica-slate, thirteen feet long, by seven feet broad, and it is seven feet high above the ground. The nearest point from which it could have been derived is fifteen miles to the north-west. In conclusion, Mr. Lyell observes, that though there are evidences of glaciers having once existed in the principal Highland valleys, and their tributary glens in Forfarshire, and though the Scottish mountains may have been covered with permanent ice, yet that, in consequence of the difference of latitude, Switzerland can present but an imperfect analogy of the state of things in Scotland during the glacier period. It is, he says, "to South Georgia in the fifty-fourth degree of south latitude, to Kerguelen's Land in the fiftieth, or to Sandwich Land in the fifty-ninth, that the nearest approach to the supposed condition of Scotland, during the glacial epoch, must be looked for." In those regions the glaciers extend to the sea; and there are no warm valleys into which they can descend and melt; the temperature of summer and winter being also nearly equal. They, therefore, probably remain stationary. In the

Alps, on the contrary, the indefinite accumulation of snow is checked:—1. By evaporation, without melting; 2. By the descent of glaciers in consequence of gravitation, a cause considered by M. Agassiz not very influential; 3. By the descent of glaciers arising from the expansion which accompanies the alternate liquefaction and freezing of water. The last, which is the most powerful source of relief in Switzerland, must, Mr. Lyell states, be comparatively feeble in countries like South Georgia and Sandwich Land; and hence, that the accumulation of ice can be checked only by evaporation and the gravitation of the mass. As the study of the tertiary strata proves that a warm climate certainly preceded the assumed glacier period in the northern hemisphere, and as a milder climate has since prevailed, the author says, there are three distinct phases in the action of the supposed ice:—1. Its gradual coming on; 2. Its continuance in full intensity; and, 3. Its gradual retreat. During the first epoch, Mr. Lyell observes, only the higher mountains would send down glaciers to be melted in the plains, as in Switzerland; and the ice would be in constant motion, the lower boundaries sometimes advancing, sometimes retreating; but that from century to century it would gradually extend its permanent limits, and would finally reach the sea. During the advance, he says, the terminal moraines would be pushed forward, and forced into the cavities previously occupied by lakes. While the second phase continued, he conceives, the snow accumulated to vast thicknesses, filling up the glens and plains, and leaving bare only the peaks and precipices of the loftier mountains; and that from these points the fragments were detached and progressively, but almost imperceptibly, conveyed, which are now found at great distances from the parent rock, and at high levels. To the third epoch, or that during which the snows and glaciers gradually disappeared, he assigns the deposition of the erratic blocks on the hills and in the plains, and the production of the terminal remains, or the existing transverse mounds, as well as the accumulation of the bodies of water from the melting of the ice, which have, in various localities, overflowed and modified the outline of the stratified detritus.—A paper 'On the Evidence of Glaciers in the North of England,' by Dr. Buckland, was also read, but we must defer our notice of it till next week.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, 4th December. Mr. J. Reynolds in the chair.—Presented by Mr. Schomburgk the seed of *Victoria Regina*, the first brought to this country.—Exhibited specimens of the mosses, *Phascum Floribundum* (Schwarz), new to Britain, discovered by Mr. Bowman on the coast of Durham; and *Tortula enervis*, collected at Dalkeith by Mr. Starke.—Read a paper, in continuation, by Mr. Arthur Wallis, 'On the Flora of Essex,' comprising the natural order *Crucifera*. Also a paper by Mr. D. Cooper, 'On Vegetable Wax;' it also contained a few remarks on vegetable tallow and oils. The junction of the wax in the form of the bloom on fruit, flowers, and leaves, was, however, the principal subject of this interesting communication. This finely delicate covering is uniformly supplied, more or less (though not always distinctly), to every fleshy fruit: it is visible in the cucumber, vegetable marrow, plum, grapes, &c. Its power to repel moisture counteracts the law established by Dutrochet, and termed Endosmose, and prevents what would otherwise of necessity occur—the burst-

ing of the fruit. Glaucous plants have their leaves furnished with a waxy surface to obstruct absorption. Flowers inhabiting humid places are provided with this protection; for instance, on the bell-flower, the crown imperial, and others, the surface of the corolla will be found but lightly covered with wax, and in which, if water be applied, no direct contact appears to take place. In no part of the plant, however, Mr. Cooper observed, is the existence of a waxy secretion more manifest, and more beautifully and admirably adapted, than in the pollen: of which waxy covering were it devoid, it would probably rupture when exposed to the weather before its appointed time (by the engorgement of its coats from the principle of Endosmose), even before the final perfection of the pollen grains. The whole subject was clearly treated.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Tuesday evening the second illustration took place: it was 'On the Crania of Different Nations,' by Mr. Deville. This illustration partook considerably of the character of a phrenological lecture. It was well explained by reference to numerous fine casts of heads from nearly all parts of the world. The execution of these casts was so superior, and time having shed its mellowing influence over them, that it was impossible, without minute examination, to detect them from natural skulls. Several of the latter were likewise exhibited: among these was the skull of Sir John Carr, Cromwell's minister—fine and quite intellectual. Among the casts were those of King Robert the Bruce and Edward the Second.

PARIS LETTER.

Academy of Sciences, Dec. 1, 1840.

SITTING of November 30.—M. Duvernoy read a paper, drawn up by himself and M. Lereboullet, 'On the Respiratory Organs of Isopodal Crustacea.' It appeared, from the result of examinations, made on a very extensive scale, that these organs were all of the same nature in animals of this class; that is to say, that they respire by means of branchiae, like all aquatic animals (except the whale, &c.). The apparatus when in its most complete development consisted of two series of five pairs of laminae, or plates, attached symmetrically on the first five rings of the abdomen. Each pair of laminae has a pedicel, by the medium of which it is attached to the corresponding inferior segment of the abdomen. One of the two laminae is covered or internal, the other covers it, or is external, and in some cases is harder than the other, to which it acts as a kind of cover, or operculum. The interior lamina is much thinner in some instances, and contains blood-vessels; these again are sometimes replaced by one large vessel, containing the blood required for the purposes of respiration. Other external appendices to the abdominal segments exist in some cases, and add to the protection of these laminae.—M. Poncelet read a report on several communications from M. Passot, concerning the movement of gaseous and other fluids in cylindrical vessels, moving round vertical axes, and furnished on their circumferences with orifices for the evacuation or introduction of the fluids. The report, while it admitted the existence of many new facts as applicable to machinery, from M. Passot's experiments, stated that he had not sufficiently taken into account certain disturbing causes, and, therefore, that his experiments must be considered incomplete. It seemed that he had not considered the effects

of the liquids themselves receiving a rotatory motion from that of the cylinder.

M. Boucherie's *Experiments on Dyeing and Preserving Wood*.—A special commission of the Academy presented a long report on this gentleman's interesting experiments, for causing timber and living trees to imbibe pyroligneous and other chemical substances. We have had to mention many of the results of them on a former occasion; but we may add a few which were mentioned to the Academy, and are of some little interest. It appeared that after the wood, living or dead, had been made to absorb pyrolignite of iron, if a tanning matter were made to be absorbed by it, there would be a kind of dye produced in the interior, which imparted a blueish or grey tint. If pyrolignite of iron were first absorbed and then prussiate of potash, the wood became dyed of a beautiful Prussian blue. By introducing successively into the wood acetate of lead and chromate of potash, a yellow chromate of lead was formed, and dyed the wood a brilliant yellow. In the same way, by first causing the pyrolignite of iron to be absorbed, and then, by varying the proportions and the nature of the substances to be afterwards taken up, all sorts of tints and graduated colours might be produced. The application of the simple pyrolignite of iron had been found of great value at Bordeaux for the casks of wine-merchants, which had thereby been preserved sound for a great number of years. It was remarked, that the facility of producing pyrolignite of iron was no small recommendation in favour of the system; since in any forest where charcoal is made, there is only a mixture of old iron to be made with the charcoal to produce it: and this substance was found, besides, to contain creosote, a powerful preservative against all ravages of insects. M. Millet, of Aubenton, had put in claims to priority of discovery; but the committee had gone carefully into this part of the question, and decided that M. Boucherie had all the merit of having been the originator.

The *Académie Française*, at its last sitting, solemnly admitted M. Flourens to the chair, formerly filled by Mechaud, the historian of the Crusades: and the biographical eulogium of that eminent and amiable man formed the subject of M. Flourens' inaugural discourse.

M. Isabey, the great marine painter, has left Paris for Cherbourg, to be present at the setting out of the funeral flotilla with the remains of Napoleon, and to make a picture of the scene for next year's *salon* at the Louvre.—M. Granger, an historical painter of some note, died in Paris a few days ago.—Professor Rotteck, of Friburg, the great legist and historian, died there on the 26th of November.

M. Martin de Los Heros has been appointed Director of the Royal Library of Madrid.

The sale of the books of the Count de Bouthoulin has been going on for more than a fortnight, at Silvestre's rooms; and the prices fetched have been reasonable. The collection was peculiarly rich in Aldine classics, and in early specimens of French and German typography.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, December 3.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. J. H. Sharwood, St. Edmund Hall; Rev. H. S. Eyre, Christ Church; Rev. C. Nevins, Scholar of Wadham College; Rev. R. W. M. Neffeld, University College; J. G. Lonsdale, Fellow, Rev. E. P. Seymour, Balliol College.

Bachelors of Arts.—J. W. Radcliffe, R. Ormsby, Exhibitioner, Lincoln College; G. D'Oyly Snow, St. Mary

Hall; R. Congreve, Scholar, W. S. Newman, W. G. Holmes, E. Reynolds, Wadham College; C. Sumner, Balliol College; J. Hannah, Scholar of Corpus Christi College; V. H. Hobart, Scholar of Trinity College.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 5.—Professor H. H. Wilson in the chair.—George Smith, and George Francis Travers, Esq., were elected resident members.—The Secretary read a report by Captain Jacob, of the Bombay army, 'On the Iron Mines worked in Kattywar, in the Southern Part of the Peninsula of Gujerat.' There are six foundries usually at work in the province, and occasionally two or three more. The mines are merely circular holes, dug to the depth of from five to twenty feet, and excavated as far as can be reached by pickaxe and shovel. The ore is then sifted and washed, and sent to the foundry, either in carts, or on bullocks and donkeys. The smelting process is nearly as simple as that of excavation: long and narrow furnaces of brickwork, protected by a mere shed, receive the ore with the charcoal employed as fuel. The air is supplied by two pairs of bellows, formed by sewing buffalo hides on bamboo hoops. These bellows are pressed alternately by the chest and arms of the workmen; and a strong blast is sent through a pipe which enters the furnace at a hole closed round with clay. So powerful an action is effected by these rude means, that within ten minutes after its commencement, the Captain saw the scoria begin to exude. When the mass is taken out, it is carried to a second furnace, where it is again heated, split into equal portions by a wedge, and wrought into bars by hammering. The whole quantity thus manufactured in the province, Captain Jacob estimated at less than 150 tons annually; and to produce this, the workmen toil from morning till night with great industry and perseverance, which the superior skill and machinery of England are, unhappily for these poor people, rendering every year less available to procure a subsistence; the cheapness of European iron obtaining for it a preference over the native, even in the immediate site of its production. Captain Jacob found, from the information supplied by the workmen, that the produce of a foundry, while the wind was easterly, was greater than when the wind blew from the west, in the proportion of seven to five. This he accounted for in some manner by the very great dryness of the east wind; while that from the west is moist. The superintendent of the foundry, however, was of opinion that it might be attributed to climate. He said that metals were like men; one wind and climate agreed better with one, and another with another. He said, also, that more iron was made in cold than in hot weather; but this he accounted for in a more intelligible manner, in supposing the difference to arise from the greater strength of the men in cold weather. But Captain Jacob observes, that the east wind blows almost constantly during the cold weather, which would confirm his first opinion,—though, as he admits, scarcely to the degree of difference observed. The paper concludes, with the expression of an opinion, that the manufacture of the country, from the competition of foreign metal, runs a considerable risk of extinction at no distant period.—The Director exhibited to the meeting a facsimile of an inscription on a copper-plate of the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era; and read an account of it, which, with a translation, was sent by Ball Shastree, a native of India. The original belongs to a person resident in the Northern Konkan, and has

been in the possession of his family from time immemorial. It merely records the grant of a village to certain devotees, but is interesting from the names of the rulers given in the introductory portion; and from the resemblance of its alphabet to that of the Allahabad pillar, deciphered by the lamented James Prinsep. The plate bears no date; but it records that the grant was made by *Nagavardhana*, nephew of *Pulakesi*, of the Chalukya dynasty, who, from an inscription quoted by Mr. Elliot in a paper in Vol. IV. of the Society's "Journal," was reigning A.D. 490. Its phraseology is in remarkable conformity with one given by Mr. Elliot in the same paper, and relating to the same *Pulakesi*, who is identified with the *Pulakesi* of the present inscription by the name of his horse, *Kantha Chetra*, given in both. The elegance and simplicity of the language of this inscription determines that it was written before the period when the taste of the Hindus was vitiated, and they became admirers of laboured rhymes, childish plays on words, and highly-wrought metaphors. Three additional names of the *Chalukya* kings are brought to light by this inscription; those of *Kirvasma*, *Jaya Sinha*, and *Nagavardhana*, the father, the younger brother, and the nephew of *Pulakesi*.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on Tuesday, Mr. W. W. Thwaites in the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.—It was resolved unanimously, "That the committee established at the last meeting for carrying into execution Mr. Beale's plan of extending relief to the natives of the South Seas be designated the 'Polynesian Medical Relief Committee.' That the medical mission shall be under the local management of a president, who shall reside at New Zealand; and that three principals, with each two assistants, shall reside respectively at Friendly Islands, the Society Islands, and at the Marquesas. The mission to be composed of scientific young men, who, in addition to their medical duties, shall make observations in all the branches of science, and collect natural and artificial curiosities for the supply of a museum at home. The better to accomplish which objects the committee is to put itself into communication with the various learned societies, and cause the medical officers to receive instructions from them for carrying out their respective views. That Mr. Beale's paper be forthwith printed and distributed to the various societies in London, and to such persons as are likely to promote its beneficial objects."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Statistical, 8 P.M.; British Architects, 8 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.
Tuesday.—Linnean, 8 P.M.; Electrical, 8 P.M.; Architectural, 8 P.M.
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 7½ P.M.; Geological, 8½ P.M.
Thursday.—Royal, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.
Friday.—Botanical, 8 P.M.
Saturday.—Westminster Medical, 8 P.M.; Mathematical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN DAGUERRETYPE.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—Having been engaged for some time past in investigating the different means of preparing the plates for the action of light in photographic delineations of daguerreotype, in the hopes of being able to render them more extensive, the result of my experiments

has been the valuable discovery, that when the bromide of iodine is used instead of the simple iodine, this very desirable object is attained in a most extraordinary degree. So delicately sensitive are the plates, when properly prepared, that the faintest lights act upon them; even on the dull, cloudy days of November, with a London atmosphere, if not too foggy, and there is sufficient light to produce a picture, it will, by a few minutes' exposure, be delineated. I have not had an opportunity of experimenting with bright solar light since I made the discovery; but from the experience I have had in the old process during the last summer, I have no doubt that with a clear summer sun in London the effects will be almost instantaneous. With the light of the ordinary gas a picture of a plaster bust may be obtained in three or four minutes.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN F. GODDARD.

Late Lecturer on Optics, &c. &c., at the Royal Adelaide Gallery.

GRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE ninth session of this most agreeable conversation began on Wednesday evening last, and was well attended; numerous drawings and prints were laid before the visitors. Among the latter two novelties appeared—one, a proof of an electrotype copperplate, taken from a large line engraving by Burnet, after Allan's picture of John Knox admonishing Mary, queen of Scots, and another from the original plate; it was impossible to detect any difference in the impressions from the plates. We are not among the anticipators of any valuable results to the art of engraving from this discovery; the repetition of old and worn plates would be worthless, and of new unnecessary in copper, since the adoption and use of engraved steel-plates. The other novelty was a new art just discovered and patented by Mr. Hull-mandel, and called by him *Lithotint*; three specimens of it were exhibited, drawn by Mr. Harding, and they furnished abundant evidence of the great power of the new art over the best lithography, by the ordinary process of drawing on the stone with prepared chalk; they were evidently washed in, and shewed extraordinary capability in the means employed, though much may be due alone, in these examples, to Mr. Harding's acknowledged power with the brush.

THE GRANGER SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the Council of this Society for the publication of ancient portraits and family pictures, was held on Thursday week, when, in the absence of the noble President, the Marquess of Salisbury, the chair was taken by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.; and it was decided, that the engraving of "Philip and Mary," from a picture by Sir Antonio More, should be delivered to the members in January; and that the fine whole-length of Sir Thomas Meautys, the faithful friend and secretary of Lord Bacon, should be immediately placed in the hands of the engraver. We may add, for the information of gentlemen interested in the subject, that the subscription to the Society is one guinea per annum.

THE DRAMA.

Haymarket.—On Tuesday, after many untoward accidents to retard it, Sir E. L. Bulwer's play of *Money* was produced at this theatre with a cast and in a style that did great credit to the theatre. In the bills it is called

an "Original Comedy," and we see and hear various opinions upon this appellation as applied to this production. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet;" and of all the absurdities that we know, it is one of the foremost to attach an especial meaning to a name, and, as it were the bed of Procrustes, stretch all manner of analogous configurations to its four posts, length and ticking. The unities of tragedy have been laughed to scorn by the genius of England; and it is full time that we should like and acknowledge an excellent drama, though it may want some of the requisites of the critical definition of comedy. In truth, the strength of Sir E. Bulwer's play is not in plot—it is meagre; nor in actual and consequential circumstances, for there are some errors and improbabilities. The former consists entirely of a man being loved and courted, and the reverse, as the belief in his wealth or poverty prevails; and in one woman preferring him for himself, though he is convinced of the reverse; and in another whose preference is grounded on self-interest, being erroneously supposed to be guided by the most generous sentiments. Of course the *éclaircissement* sets all to rights. Of the latter, we shall only notice the improbability of a will being read without its important codicils, and what we think a mistake that ought to be rectified, viz. *Graves's* acquainting *Clara* that *Evelyn* had invented the bequest to her of 20,000*l.*, the knowledge of which fact quite destroys the grace of her conduct in returning a moiety of the sum to him when she fancies he is ruined. (Page 136 of the published play* ought, in our judgment, to be omitted.) But the genuine power of this performance belongs to an ancient, recognised, and high order of the comic. The power of seizing the characters and manners of the age, and holding the mirror up to society; and that, too, after it has so long been asserted that the progress of civilisation had destroyed the materials for such a purpose. Sir Edward Bulwer has shewn us, on the contrary, that life is yet full of varieties, sufficiently marked for the most effective uses of the drama,—that there are men, distinct from the surrounding herd, whose individualities are admirably fit for the stage,—and that there are scenes in the commonest streets through which we daily walk, as amusing and rich as were offered to Congreve, or Farquhar, or any of the elder dramatists, before the social system was macadamised into a rather general level. His figures stand out well from the mass. *Dudley*, alias *Deadly Smooth* (Wrench), the cool, calculating gambler, who, when asked, "Can you keep a secret?" happily replies, "I have kept myself," is one instance; *Graves* (Webster), ever lamenting his lost shrew of a wife, and betrayed into laughable extravagances by his very griefs, winding up the whole by the witty hit, as he goes off with the widow (Mrs. Glover), "Sainted Maria! thank Heaven you are spared this affliction!" is another. *Stout* (D. Rees), a radical M.P., all for the enlightenment of the nation, is a third original and striking part. In *Sir John Vesey* (Strickland), also, there are several traits of much originality; and *Sir Frederick Blount* (Lacy), a fashionable coxcomb, is nearly as good. *Lord Rosmore* (Vining), as an aristocratic contrast to *Stout*, is well imagined; and the principal character, that of *Evelyn* (Macready), extremely forcible, both in the feeling, and apparently reckless and bitterly satirical situations in which he speaks and acts. There is, further, a dash of romance in this piece which removes it from the class of ordinary comedy; and the

* Saunders and Otley, 8vo. pp. 158.

whole is rather a vivid panorama of existing life, than a concentrated effort to develop an insulated section. A better acting, or better acted, play has not been brought out in our time, and we remember *John Bull*. It often, by its sparkling allusions, recalled the *School for Scandal* to our minds, and the drop-scene certainly fell upon every act amid bursts of applause to the skill displayed in the construction of these pauses, giving each a scenic effect and interest which could not be improved. Before we conclude, we must mention Miss H. Faucit and Miss P. Horton, who, together with Mrs. Glover (looking the impersonation of *Thalia*), sustained the female characters with great talent; the one grave and sentimental, the other light and careless. We have already said, that the acting throughout was admirable, and it will not be deemed invidious if we especially designate Mr. D. Rees as having done much for *Stout*. It is the first original cast we have seen him in, and he has risen by it much in our estimation. Of the others, whose talents are familiar to the public, Macready's *Evelyn* claims our unqualified eulogy; bold, tender, and masculine, with a biting humour not far away from that of Pelham, in "The Adventures of a Gentleman." Webster's *Graves* and Wrench's *Smooth* had also fine opportunities, and they were capably seized. The mysterious and significant hums and hahs of the latter were superb. We ought not to forget an old fellow in green spectacles at Crocky's; he caused much laughter. Need we add that *Money* is repeated every night to crowded houses; and will be money indeed to the manager, who has placed it before us in so liberal and unexceptionable a manner? *Bob Short* affords Wrench and Miss P. Horton a very farcical chance, and they make the most of it.

Covent Garden.—Here a lively little piece has been produced, called *Brother Ben*, and smartly sustained by a merry trio,—Bartley, Harley, and C. Mathews. It is a welcome interlude, performed with infinite spirit, and consequently quite successful.

Adelphi.—At the *Adelphi* an extravaganza, or burlesque, of the *Midus* order, has been added to the laughing stock.

Prince's Theatre.—This experiment has failed, and the theatre is shut. Our readers will have been prepared for such an event by the very concise way in which we spoke of the performances. And now—*de mortuis nil*—

VARIETIES.

The Gannal Process.—We beg leave to point to an advertisement in our columns to-day, relating to an interesting proof about to be made of this remarkable process, upon which we offered some remarks in the *Literary Gazette* several months ago. It is of much importance to science and humanity, and well deserves the attention of the public.

Shakspeare Relic.—At the late Baron Bolland's sale of books at Evans's, the first edition of Shakspeare's "Rape of Lucrece," printed in London, 1594, by Richard Field, for John Harris, was purchased by Mr. Henry Hering of Newman Street for 100 guineas. From the extreme rarity of this poem it is considered by many of the most celebrated collectors to be worth a still higher price. Only four other copies are known, of which two are in the Bodleian Library.

Professor Charles Lotlock, author of the

* The volume, by the by, just published of Bulwer's collected works, and with a preface of great literary interest.

"General History of the World," died lately in Baden, at an advanced age.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

In the Press.

Memorials of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. By G. F. Beltz, K.H. "Lancaster Herald."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Great Civil War of Charles I. and the Parliament, by the Rev. R. Cattermole, with Illustrations by G. Cattermole, royal 8vo. 2*l.*—Treatise on the Sympathetic Relation between the Stomach and the Brain, by C. Wightman, M.D. 12mo. 5*s.* 6*d.*—T. H. Wardlaw's Essay on the Properties of Scale Carum, 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*—The Accoucheur's Vade Mecum, by T. T. Burke, 12mo. 1*l.*—Professor Traill's Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, 2*d* edit. post 8vo. 5*s.*—A. W. Webster on the Principles of Sound, 8vo. 5*s.*—The Gipsy King, and other Poems, by R. Howitt, 12mo. 5*s.*—The Mysteries of the Latin Language Revealed, by W. Jacobs, Part I. 12mo. 4*s.*—Burton's Compendium of the Law of Real Property, 2*th* edit. 8vo. 22*s.*—Sermons on the Seven Churches of Asia, by the Rev. T. W. Carr, 12mo. 6*s.*—Mercedes of Castile, a Romance of the Days of Columbus, by J. F. Cooper, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, new edit. by A. Cunningham, 8vo. 2*l.*—The Poems of Chaucer, modernised, 12mo. 7*s.* 6*d.*—Picturesque Views on the River Niger, by Commander W. Allen, 4to. 25*s.*—The Centurions, or Scriptural Portraits of Roman Officers, fcap. 5*s.*—Rev. Dr. G. Young's Essay on Scriptural Geology, 2*d* edit. 8vo. 3*s.*—Regulations for Prisons in England and Wales, 12mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*—The Viceroy, by John Fisher Murray, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—Dr. M. Ryan's Manual of Midwifery, 4*th* edit. 8vo. 12*s.*—Master Humphrey's Clock, with 22 Illustrations by Sibson, Vol. I. 8vo. 13*s.*—Rev. W. M'Ewen on Types, with Essay by Rev. H. M'Neile, fcap. 3*s.* 6*d.*—Biblical Cabinet, Vol. XXIX.: Lisco on the Parables, fcap. 7*s.*—Stories for Young Persons, by Miss Sedgwick, 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*—A Plain Guide to the Holy Communion, by the Rev. P. Wilson, 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*—The Witch of Aysgarth, by Mrs. Golland, 3 vols. post 8vo. 2*l.*—The Playfair Papers; or, Brother Jonathan, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—Autobiographical Memoir, by S. W. Tilke, 8vo. 12*s.*—Considerations for Young Christians, 2*th* edit. 8vo. 6*d.*—Owen Feltham's Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political, Century I. crown 4*to.* 6*s.*—Professor Lee's Hebrew Grammar, third edit. 8vo. 12*s.*—Guide to English, French, German, and Italian Conversation, by Smith, Itoussa, &c. 18mo. 7*s.*—Satan in Love, a Dramatic Poem, by Mrs. H. Downing, post 8vo. 1*l.* 6*d.*—Four to the Sepulchres of Etruria, in 1839, by Mrs. Hamilton Gray, post 8vo. 2*l.*—Surgical Anatomy of Inguinal Hernia, &c., by T. Morton, royal 8vo. 9*s.*; or 12*s.* coloured.—Quain's Anatomical Plates of the Viscera, fol. 1*l.* 18*s.* plain; 3*l.* 10*s.* coloured.—The Thirty-Nine Articles Illustrated, &c., by Wm. Wilson, D.D. new edition, 8vo. 7*s.*—Smith's Diary of a Huntsman, 2*d* edit. 8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.*—Rev. A. Fuller's Complete Works, 1 vol. imperial 8vo. 5*l.*

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1840.

December.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 3	From 34 to 39	30.38 to 30.42
Friday . . . 4	23 . . . 36	30.34 . . . 30.29
Saturday . . . 5	29 . . . 41	30.24 . . . 30.20
Sunday . . . 6	35 . . . 42	30.10 . . . 29.97
Monday . . . 7	23 . . . 39	29.76 . . . 29.30
Tuesday . . . 8	20 . . . 43	29.24 . . . 29.19
Wednesday 9	26 . . . 38	29.63 . . . 29.84

Wind, north on the 3*d*, west on the 4*th*, south on the 5*th*, north-east on the 6*th*, south-east on the 7*th*, south on the 8*th*, and south-west on the 9*th*.

On the 3*d*, clear; the 4*th*, noon clear, otherwise cloudy; the 5*th* and three following days, overcast, raining during the afternoon and evening of the 8*th*; the 9*th*, morning and afternoon clear, evening foggy.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

November Meteors.—We insert the subjoined remarkable notice of these meteors, with thanks to our correspondent.

"Dec. 7, 1840."

"Sir,—In reading a work entitled 'Journal d'un Dérpote,' by M. le Comte de Barbé-Marbois, Pair de France, I have made the following extract from his journal, which may interest some of your readers.

"Cayenne, 21st Brumaire, An. VII. (12th Nov. 1798).

"This morning the negroes told us that, during the night, the heavens had appeared on fire towards the north. This is the report of the hospital surgeon, a well-informed man, who had observed this phenomenon:—'About two o'clock in the morning, lights, as of fire, shot suddenly above us. These lights resembled stars, and traversed the firmament in all directions. These meteors seemed to set the heavens on fire, particularly towards the north. There were moments of such brilliancy that they could only be compared to the finest effects of the most splendid fireworks. This phenomenon lasted nearly an hour and a half. The atmosphere was pure and cloudless; there was no wind, no rain.'"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Archer's letter did not reach us till after the matters to which it refers were past and gone. We will endeavour to ascertain what "K" inquires of us.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

TO THE FACULTY AND SCIENTIFIC PERSONS IN GENERAL.

THE Patentee of the Gannal Process, being desirous of giving a Public Proof of the complete efficacy of the Discovery, begs leave to announce that a Body, which has been preserved by this Process more than two years, will be opened, at the Theatre of Anatomy, Little Windmill Street, on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., at two o'clock. Admission may be had gratis, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Patentee.

A John Street, Oxford Street.

GEORGE SMITH,
Underwriter.

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Tabular View of the Amount of Additions, Retrospective or Vested, and Contingent Prospective, declared at 1st January, 1839.

Year of Entry	Sum Assured.	Total Benefit with Vested Additions at 1st Jan. 1839.	Sum Payable if decease takes place after Payment of the Premium due in 1845.
1815	£1000	£1567 4 6	£1069 8 7
1820	1000	1245 4 0	1533 10 7
1825	1000	1250 14 0	1436 1 3
1830	1000	1174 4 0	1338 11 9
1835	1000	1080 0 0	1291 4 0

Every information may be readily obtained on application to the Manager in Edinburgh, or to any of the Society's Agencies throughout the country. Parties wishing to effect Assurances so as best to meet any particular contingency, or effect any specific object, will receive the requisite information, and have the suitable Form of Proposal transmitted to them; and all official communications of this nature are considered strictly confidential.

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25	2 5 10	35	3 5 6	45	6 5 4

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PATENT ILLUMINATED MAP.

TRAVELLING MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES, with Part of SCOTLAND, on Four Sheets Imperial. Containing the Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, &c.; and showing the Roads, Canals, and Railways.
Drawn by W. HUGHES.

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